

THE  
MONTHLY  
MAGAZINE;

OR,  
BRITISH REGISTER:

INCLUDING

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM  
CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS  
OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

BIOGRAPHY, AND REMAINS OF EMINENT  
PERSONS.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITE-  
RATURE.

ORIGINAL LETTERS, &c. IN THE BRI-  
TISH MUSEUM.

POETRY.

ACCOUNT OF NEW PATENTS.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTEL-  
LIGENCE.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.

REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRI-  
TISH LEGISLATION.

REPORT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, &c.

REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE

LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

REPORT OF THE WEATHER

REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL  
MEMOIRS, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND  
ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL  
ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.

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# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.—*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. 1.*  
As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**W**HEREVER the sea washes any stratum of loose minerals, such as marl, sand, or shiver, it rapidly carries them off. And, as such an operation is always going on, it is capable of making, and in fact it does make, very considerable changes in the figure of this planet. The places are very numerous along the coast, especially among the higher cliffs, in which the land slips into the sea; these are mostly occasioned by loose minerals being washed from under incumbent strata in such quantity as to undermine and let the latter down. Strata of about 900 feet in thickness, consisting of marl, loose sand, and shiver, lie next under chalk; to which loose minerals, the sea has free access in a thousand places, and there it is incessantly washing them from under the chalk; by which the chalk is deprived of its support, and consequently it tumbles into the sea, where the waves beat it to pieces, as well as dissolve and spread it over the bottom of the ocean. Marl, sand, or shiver, abound very much in regular strata, as well as one or other of them is generally the parting between the strata of hard rocks; these loose minerals are exposed to the sea in the cliffs of all the coasts, and none of them are able to resist the ocean, especially when its waves are hurled with the fury of a tempestuous wind. In this manner such loose strata are washed away; and the limestone and other hard strata being deprived of their support, tumble into the sea.

All the coasts prove the extremely great devastation which the sea has committed on the land. And, whenever this subject may be more fully considered, the result will be an equal certainty, that the stormy waves unceasingly continue this work of destruction. Indeed the nature of the land and the ocean are such, that the destruc-

tion of one of them by the other never can cease until the water has beaten down and overwhelmed every earthly thing.

The immense quantity of land, which is thus continually undermined and washed away, is unremittingly spread over the bottom of the ocean; the effect of which is to raise the salt water above its former level, and consequently higher, relatively to the land, than it was. This single operation, if continued for a sufficient length of time, must infallibly place every atom of land under the waves.

But there are other methods in which the bottom of the sea is raised, and it is a necessary consequence that the whole volume of the ocean is raised just as much as its bottom. One of these is the natural encrease of shell-fish in immense numbers and quantity, which, both alive and dead, accumulate shell upon shell, continually and perpetually. To these are to be added, the growth of coral-rocks, sponge, and other things, in vast quantity. The corals and shells never perish, but become solid matter; and that is continually augmenting, and consequently raising the ocean to a level that is higher and higher.

Including the united effects of spreading the land over the bottom of the sea, the accumulation of all manner of shell-fish, and the bones and teeth of other fish, as well as the growth of coral, sponge, and other things, it is proved that the bottom, as well as all the water, of the ocean, is constantly obtaining a higher level.

The dry land being gradually washed down and spread over the bottom of the ocean, becomes mixed with the shells, the bones, and the teeth of fish, as well as with the corals and sponge, by which means all these things become cemented together, and, in that state, require only time, and the pressure which arises from continued accumulation, to become har-



dened into the limestone (abounding as usual with marine fossils), and other strata, of which this planet is known to be mostly composed.

Such persons as may happen to live a few thousand years hence, will have data handed down to them, through the medium of the press, by which to estimate the rise which the ocean makes in a given time; there will then be no difficulty in ascertaining the quantity of such rise in a thousand years. And by that rule they will be able to make important calculations, and form shrewd opinions, on the time which may elapse before the inhabitants of this planet may be driven from the plains to the hills, and from them to the mountains.

Permit me now to lay before you a few notes, in the way of evidence of the fact, that the ocean is continually obtaining a higher elevation; as well as to assist us in forming an opinion on the rise which it makes in such a given time as a thousand years.

Monsieur Denon's *Egypt*, 8vo. vol. i. page 106, informs us, "the shafts of Doric columns, with their connecting capitals, are now standing not far from Cleopatra's Needle, in Egypt, and that they are now much below the level of the sea, but may be distinctly seen." These were placed there by the Romans little less than two thousand years ago; and, it may be presumed, they were erected above the level of high water. Old walls and ruins may be traced a long way into the Mediterranean sea, about six leagues from Alexandria, or half a league from the village of Madie. These are supposed by Simonde to be the remains of Herculæa.

The floor of the cathedral at Ravenna is now several feet lower, relatively to the sea, than it was formerly. And some steps have been found in the rock at Malta, apparently intended for ascending it, which are now under water.

Mr. Simonde says, in his *View of the Agriculture of Tuscany*, "the Mediterranean is continually rising, and threatens to inundate all the plains of Italy." The scite of the city of Herculaneum, which was buried by lava that flowed from Vesuvius in the year 79 of the Christian era, is now forty feet below the bed of the neighbouring sea.

About two thousand years ago the land-water of Holland was drained, by sluices through the banks, at low water. Now it cannot be so drained, but, on the contrary, it is raised by pumps fifteen

or twenty feet before it can run off; therefore the sea has risen on the coast of Holland so many feet, or more, within the last two thousand years. A Roman toll-house was built about that time near the mouth of the Rhine; this building, most probably, was placed above high-water mark, and the ruins of it still remain; but they are now so much below the common level of the sea, as only to admit of being seen occasionally, and that at very low water. The year 1222 was fatal to all the land now covered by the Zuyder sea, and great encroachments were also made on the other land of Holland in 1421 and 1446.

I shall now beg your attention to a few cases which have happened much nearer home. Mr. Manby says, in his *History of St. David's, South Wales*,—"From the little harbour you may go to Rumsey Island, by crossing the Sound between the island and the main land, which is about a mile over, though it was formerly only a small *fretum*." And in the next page he says: "A chapel, with a great part of the island, has been swallowed up by the sea, as far as the rocky excrescences to the westward of it." Other history records that much land, and many villages, were swallowed up by the sea near the mouth of the river Humber, about the year 1475; and, at the same time, a village shared a similar fate near the Reculvers, on the Isle of Thanet. And it is conjectured that the Goodwin estate, near Sandwich, in Kent, was, at a more early period, overwhelmed.

The history of Bedford level shews that the sea is much higher at this time, comparatively with the land, than it was formerly. Between the years 1140 and 1145, what is now denominated the fens of Lincolnshire were then described as a delightful country, in some parts diversified with lakes, islands, and woods; in other parts it was dry and cultivated, producing vines, apple-trees, and the most healthy, as well as the largest, oak trees. And other parts of it at that time produced fir trees, which are known to be the natural inhabitants of a very dry soil. This county, which was so delightful about seven hundred years ago, has, within the last one hundred and fifty of those years, had its drainage to the sea so much interrupted as to be changed into a swamp; which has driven most of the genteel inhabitants out of that part of the country. And it has lately been discovered, that  
either



either the woods already spoken of, or others, were deluged, as such an ancient forest is now covered many feet by the earthy deposits of the sea.

The tides flow much higher, in all the great rivers of Europe, than the surface of the marsh land behind the banks on their borders; the saltings which lie between the banks and the tide-rivers are many feet higher than the marsh land on the contrary side of the same banks; this difference in height has been deposited by these rivers since the banks were made, and these several things prove that such rivers are now on a higher level than they were when their banks were made.

That the sea is gaining on the land generally is unquestionably true; and, as there is no reason to expect that such progress of the ocean should be stopped, the time must come when it will require the utmost ingenuity of man, by means of warping, encreasing the embankments, and the employment of the most powerful hydraulic machinery, even to retard its overflowing and permanently deluging all low land. The inhabitants of ingenious nations may retard such great loss for many years, but the ocean will continue to rise in height after every art of man has been exhausted, and it will then surmount all the barriers, and prevail over all the ingenuity of man. In the progress of these things all the animals of the earth will be successively driven from the plains to hills, and from them to the mountains.

The foregoing historical notes and observations do not enable us to ascertain very accurately the rise which the ocean makes in a given time, but they shew us that it is about ten feet in a thousand years. And we all know, that at this rate a rise of forty or fifty feet may be expected to take place in the next four or five thousand years; consequently, within that time all the countries which we now denominate low will be overwhelmed. And, should the same causes continue to operate on this planet for a hundred thousand years, from this time, the ocean will then be higher than it is now by about one thousand feet, which is sufficient to deluge all land except the mountains; but even these must yield to decomposition, and a much longer continuation of the overwhelming effects of the ocean. Such appears to me to be the natural progress which this planet is making, and which

can only be prevented by the power of Him who made, and continues to direct, the planetary system.

JOHN MIDDLETON.

Lambeth; Dec. 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. SPRENGEL says, in speaking of the *Myrobalans*, that the plant which produces this fruit is called *Moringa* in India; that it is described by Rumphius, and is the *Guilandina Moringa* of Linnæus; that the fruit of the *Guilandina* is therefore the *Nux Behen* of the Arabs. The *moringa* or *morong* of the Indians is, in fact, the *Guilandina moringa* of Linn.; but this tree neither produces *Myrobalans* nor the *Nux Behen* of the Arabs. The *Guilandina moringa* is the *Ben-oleifer*; its fruit is a legume, about eight or nine inches long, round throughout, pointed at the lower extremity, and containing ten oily seeds. It is not a nut, therefore Dr. Sprengel cannot say that it is the *Nux Behen* of the Arabs.

I think the error of the learned German doctor arises from the works in Arabic he may have consulted, for those I possess are very defective.

The *Thesaurus Linguae Arabicae* of Antonius Giggeius, *Mediolani ex Ambrosiani Collegii Typographia*, 1632, column 420, contains this passage:—*Ben, sive Ban, arbustum fructu suarvolenti, ejus Bacca confert lepræ.*

The real *Ben* of the Arabs does yield a berry, but is an inodorous vegetable. The Arabs in general call coffee, *Boun*, which is really aromatic, but which does not give the leprosy. It is evident that the explanation of Giggeius is erroneous, and that it cannot indicate the plant of which he speaks.

The *Jacobii Golii Lexicon Arabico-Latinum*, &c. *Lugduni Batavorum Typis Bonaventurae et Abrahami Elseviriorum*, 1653, column 202. *Glans unguentaria Diosc. iv. 1604, vulgo Ben et Habul Ben dicitur Beith.*

The *Moringa*, the *Ben*, and the *Myrobalans*, are not the *Glans unguentaria*; the word *Habul* signifies grain or seed, and cannot be rendered in Latin by the word *Glans*; thus the explanation of Golius does not indicate the plant.

The *Gazophylacium linguae Persarum*, *Auctore P. Angelo a St. Joseph, Carmelita Excalceato*, &c. *Amstelodami ex officina Jansenio-Waesbergiana*, 1684, page 230, verbo *Mirabolano*, gives eight



Persian names, without an explanation, to point out the tree which produces this fruit.

The Dictionary of Richardson, printed at the Clarendon press, Oxon. 1777, column 296, says, "*Ihliles*, the Myrobalan tree, a kind of citron." Certainly the tree which produces the Myrobalans could never be considered as a citron-tree; in column 340 we find a species of plant bearing a kind of nut.

This explanation neither agrees with the Moringa, nor the tree which produces the Myrobalans. The different Arabic names cited by Giggeius, Goliuss, and Richardson, to designate the tree producing the Myrobalans, are not better explained than the word *Ihliles* above.

Thus the dictionaries above quoted, though highly esteemed, do not furnish the means of distinguishing the tree which produce the Myrobalans; on the contrary, they all contain erroneous and contradictory explanations.

Mr. Sprengel thinks, that the Myrobalan of the Arabs is the *Phyllanthus emblica* of Lin. I will not pretend to decide, but I am inclined to believe it is the *Spondius myrobalanus* of Lin.; for the Myrobalan used in medicine, and employed on the coast of Coromandel as a mordant in dying, is called *Spondius* by Sonnerat. J. VINCENT.

Paris; Dec. 22.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR intelligent correspondent W. N. has very laudably endeavoured, in your Magazine of the 1st inst. to arouse the public attention to the insufficiency of the means used for preventing and extinguishing accidental fires. But it is a lamentable fact, that in this, as in more important matters, the public at large, who are only indirectly affected by the evil, are not ardent to remedy it; and interest and prejudice easily countervail individual attempts at improvement. Nothing but this disregard of consequences, this want of fostering care, can have withered contrivances already promulgated, and which were fully competent to the purpose. I may particularly notice, as being precisely within your correspondent's meaning, an invention of the late ingenious Mr. Bramah, who felt with W. N. that no accumulated fire has taken place which a few pails of water, timely applied, would not have prevented, nor very few indeed in which such application

was impracticable. Under this impression he constructed engines, for which he had a patent, to carry from two to five or six hogsheads of water with them, and ready for working the moment they arrived at the spot. These engines are perfectly unexceptionable in point of simplicity and mechanism, and remain to work on the wheels which convey them; a very material improvement, since universally adopted, to the exclusion of the very ponderous and expensive carriages formerly used. They are also less weighty than the old engine and carriage, and can be expeditiously transported to the place of accident. Notwithstanding these advantages, the engine has been very little used in the metropolis; and it is to our disgrace that several provincial towns, and some foreign cities, have better estimated its value. Aided by our numerous water-work companies and their superior methods of supply, no person of ordinary ingenuity can for a moment doubt the possibility of introducing a barrier which shall be effectual in general cases; but it never will be accomplished, until men of inventive minds can see a clear prospect of remuneration equal to the toil and expence of maturing any such contrivance. If the Legislature take into their own hands the business of insuring, and offer a considerable premium for the best method of counteracting these disasters, leaving the decision to men of sound judgment and integrity, I think a remedy may be found. W. REDGRAVE.

London; Jan. 17, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

I LATELY met with the following curious and original particulars of the undescribed island of Newfoundland, by Dr. CARSON, of St. John's, in a Tract printed for local circulation, in consequence of an ignorant invasion of their rights and interests, by a recent Act of Parliament.

Newfoundland (says Dr. Carson) is situated in the entrance to the Gulph of Saint Laurence, in longitude 52. to 59. in latitude 46. 40. to 51. 40. north. It presents a coast of unusual boldness, the rocks rising nearly perpendicular from the water's edge, in a circumference of more than 900 miles; there are a number of excellent harbours at a small distance from each other. The island is watered by many fine rivers, some



some of which are navigable for more than 20 leagues. The lakes and ponds are numerous, many of them beautifully romantic. Of the soil little is known, *every possible discouragement having been placed in the way of agriculture.* There are only a very few spots reclaimed by an imperfect husbandry. Even these are productive of potatoes, turnips, grass and corn. The winters are not so severe as in the same latitude in the continent of America, and do not set in so early.

*The last week of last December, the thermometer was but seldom under 40, and only one night as low as freezing; at present, the 5th January, there is neither frost or snow on the ground. Iron, copper, and even more precious metals are reported to have been found in the island. Coal is known to abound in one district.*

In political and commercial points of view, the island of Newfoundland merits more particular attention. Placed in the entrance to the Gulph of Saint Laurence, a small naval power, advantageously situated, would be able to control the navigation of our river. The extensive tracts of land along the banks of the river Saint Laurence, and along the chain of lakes which intersect this part of the American continent, nearly as far as the Pacific Ocean, are so well calculated for producing herbage and corn, and all the advantages of a pastoral and agricultural life, with a salubrious climate, a circumstance so inviting to settlers, that the nations on the confines of the Saint Laurence, and the lakes Ontario and Erie, promise in a short time to become rich, populous, and powerful. In the same proportion as they increase in population and in wealth, the island of Newfoundland will become of more importance to the commercial interests, and to the political influence of Great Britain. It will be as a castle guarding the plains that lead to these populous and fertile regions. It is nearer to Europe than any other part of the western hemisphere; with Britain, with Portugal, with the Mediterranean, with the West India islands, with the continent of North and South America it has a direct and not a distant navigation.

The advantages derivable from its various and extensive fisheries, in which it can have no rival, are but imperfectly known and appreciated. Its cod, salmon, mackrel, and herring fisheries, may be carried on to any necessary extent: the innumerable herds of seals,

which cover the fields of ice, that float along its coast, during the months of March and April, are inexhaustible sources of wealth: whales, the largest of all known fish, and the most extensively useful for the arts, are extremely numerous all round the island: in the months of June, July, and August, they follow the shoals of fry-fish, close in upon the shore, play amidst the fishing boats, and often sweep away the fishing tackle.

An island so situated, so fortified by nature, possessing such natural sources of wealth, such capabilities of improvement, cannot fail to interest the members of the British senate. Were the population diffused over the extensive tracts of British North America, to be concentrated in Newfoundland, it would add more, says Dr. C., to the wealth, power, and political influence of the mother country, than ten times the population scattered over its extensive possessions in North America. A diffused population is necessarily feeble, and ill calculated for attack or defence. British North America constantly requires the aid of British soldiers. British gold is expended in cultivating those fields that may one day be in the possession of its enemies. One million of people concentrated in Newfoundland, well informed, and possessing the freedom inspiring sentiments of Britons, would give more commercial enterprize, and add more to the political influence of Britain, than ten times the number scattered over its extensive possessions on the continent of North America. In Newfoundland might be concentrated a power, clad in a coat of mail, which the weapons of its enemies could not penetrate, and at the same time well calculated to pour its thunder on the heads of the enemies of Britain.

—That an island possessed all these advantages, and having so many capabilities of improvement, a commerce at once calculated to fill the coffers and to add to the strength of the British empire, should be so completely neglected in all the essential points of colonization and of government, while so many feeble, puny, and rickety settlements are graced with a resident government, and colonial assembly, is a matter of just surprise, and cannot be reconciled to the dictates of wisdom or sound policy.

The following extract from a petition of the inhabitants of St. John's, to the Regent, merits general notice:—

“Hitherto unaccustomed to approach the throne, we are now induced to exercise



ease that invaluable privilege for the purpose of representing to your Royal Highness, that the town of Saint John's contains ten thousand inhabitants, and that upwards of five hundred sail of vessels from Great Britain and other countries, entered the harbour during the preceding season. That the island has been governed by laws of an ancient date, calculated at the time they were enacted to promote the welfare of the fishery, but inapplicable to existing circumstances. Then certain tracts of ground in this town, denominated ships' rooms, were appropriated to the public use, and so continued until the last session of parliament, when we were surprised to find an Act had passed, intituled, 'An Act for taking away the public use of certain ships' rooms in the town of Saint John's, in the island of Newfoundland, &c, &c. &c.'

"That our governor, Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K.B. has disposed of these ships' rooms on building leases, on terms so exorbitant and unprecedented, that part of them have been leased at the rate of seven hundred pounds per acre, per annum, producing an income of near two thousand pounds. The enormous rents obtained for these vacant spots, can only be accounted for from the circumstance of his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects being prevented building dwelling-houses, and on some occasions even repairing those already built when falling into decay. That owing to this impolitic, and we humbly conceive unnecessary restriction, the density of population has become so great, as to endanger the health and lives of the inhabitants.

"We beg leave further to state to your Royal Highness, that the town of Saint John's, with the exception of one house, is built of wood; that the principal street is in one place not more than six feet wide; that all our streets are narrow, unpaved and unlighted; that, during three months of the year, owing to the severity of our climate, we are shut out from all intercourse with our neighbours. Imagination could not pourtray a more dreadful picture of human misery, than would be realized, were this town in the depth of winter to become a prey to conflagration. In addition to these circumstances, which we are sure will forcibly impress themselves upon the benevolent mind of your Royal Highness, we have to state that we are without a police, without a public establishment for the education of our youth, without a market-place, and without any legal provision for the poor.

"We therefore must humbly pray, that, as parliament has not made any appropriation of the moneys arising from the sale of the ships' rooms, your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to direct that such measures may be taken as shall be deemed necessary to apply the same towards the

improvement of the town and harbour of Saint John's; and we most humbly petition for an Act of the legislature, to establish a police for the protection of our lives and property, with power to receive and dispose of the rents of the ships' rooms, in paving, lighting, and widening the streets, establishing a market-place, endowing a seminary for the education of our youth, giving relief to the poor, and other purposes of public utility."

Your readers, Sir, cannot but feel an interest in the publication of these extracts; and you will doubtless agree with me, that further particulars of this *unknown* territory would be highly interesting to the nation at large.

Quebec, October, 1815. PUBLICOLA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**T**HIS letter ought, perhaps, to be addressed to the printer or compositor of your useful miscellany, as it relates to the art of printing, and, what have been called, its late improvements.

While the literary world is deluged by the overflowing of black-letter books, bearing a few uncouth wooden cuts, without grace or meaning, and often loaded with embellished initial letters, without any reference to the subject, there are many essential circumstances overlooked. The first of these is, *the keeping register*, an art almost entirely lost; this term, which it may be necessary to explain to some of your readers, consisted in printing each line to range exactly with the lines at the back of the sheet, so that when held up to the light the lines are found to correspond exactly, leaving the blank spaces perfectly white; this is found to be the case in all the fine editions of the Classics, and in the Parma printing; even in our Baskerville books, the register is pretty well kept; but not in the more recent works of our most celebrated typographers. Where the paper was coarse and less transparent, the keeping register was not so essential; but now, when the booksellers calculate on the weight, rather than the whiteness or fineness of the paper, it is often so diaphanous, that the printed lines are seen through in the blank spaces, by which the page is often rendered imperfect and confused.

The next improvement, as it is called, in modern printing, is the omission of all running title, marginal note, or even notes of elucidation at the bottom of the page; these are now transplanted to the end of the volume, and consequently never read. The effect is, that the



the pages are all so uniformly alike, that it is with great difficulty we can refer to, or retrace any subject which may require a second perusal; even passages in italics are objected to by the idolizers of fine printing, as tending to destroy the uniformity of the page; as if a book were made to be looked at, and not to be read; and every leaf to be of the same form and design, like the old panels of a Gothic wainscot.

There is one other innovation, which I find very inconvenient in modern books, especially when uncut, or recently bound, with the leaves sticking to each other; this is, the omission of *catch-words* at the bottom of each page, to assist the continuity of subject, without the interruption of comparing the numbers of the pages. Of this I will give an example from a volume of Essays, which I was lately reading; the bottom of the page finished thus,

"In such cases let me recommend you to consult the undertaker, who from an examination of the body, will be able to ascertain the degree of putridity, and the probable time that may be allowed for the burial, &c. &c." Thus I went on for some time, every line becoming more and more unintelligible, till I discovered that I had turned over two leaves, and that the essay finished thus—"standing, not altogether depending on the eye or the ear, since they often mislead by representing things to the imagination very differently from what they will appear to the mind, when it has had due time to reflect and consider the subject in all its bearings."

H. R.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A** CORRESPONDENT, under the signature of (Justice,) in your last, has thought proper to give you his opinions on the "distresses of the farming interest;" but he should have been more careful in making true statements, lest he should offend the majesty of the signature he improperly assumes.

That the farmers, and all those who "pledged their last drop of blood, and their last shilling," in support of the late war, and who, with horrid and persecuting zeal, imprisoned, beat, or defamed those who, with penetrating eye, foresaw and forewarned them of the consequences, should be ruined, is neither miraculous nor surprising. If men get drunk, headaches will ensue! If they will pawn their goods and chattels, may they

not expect to feel the gripe of poverty! If they will not respect the liberty and tranquillity of other nations, can they be certain of not endangering their own?

I conclude your correspondent is not serious in attributing "the origin of the evil" to "the shameful, excessive, and unnatural augmentation of landed estates." Is he sure it was not the funding system, which began when the nation was not honest enough to pay for its cruel fooleries every year? If a person succeed to an estate, the former possessor of which (by coach-driving, boxing, and other polite sports) expended more than it produced, continually making loans which were to be paid out of it—could he enjoy it, or let it, on the same terms as formerly?—In this situation is England.

Your correspondent cannot be well acquainted with the subject, or he could not expect that the lowering of rents would prove a remedy; besides, if the land-owners lower their rents, they will have less to lay out with tradesmen and manufacturers; if he look round him, except he live in the midst of those most holy and most wise of all human beings, who threw up their hats at the Royal Exchange, because Lord Lauderdale returned from Paris without making peace, he will find many farmers, occupying their own lands, clever and prudent in their business, whatever noodles and slaves they may be in politics, yet daily losing their money. That they cannot long go on losing, is certain: what remedies parliament in its wisdom will adopt, is difficult to conjecture; but I am very certain, that it is not an abatement in rents or property-tax that will do; nor will a new set of resolutions from those who meet about the murdered Protestants in France, Spain, or Italy, nor of the abolishers of the slave-trade—it must go farther than this, or all these together.

I would recommend your readers to peruse a work now re-publishing, entitled "Paper against Gold," by Cobbett.—Your correspondent has misstated Cobbett. I challenge him to produce the passage, page, and date, wherein he "defends the landed property exclusively; or "bawls against tythes;" or, a single article from "one Bennett, a frequent correspondent of Cobbett's Register, who inserts his trash, that he may have the satisfaction of flogging him."

W. GOODMAN.

Market-place, Warwick;

Jan. 1, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A**S a reader of your monthly publication, and a Yorkshireman also, I cannot but view with some interest any public measure connected with the country. I observed, amongst a great variety of matter in your last number, a letter of Mr. Higgins upon the subject of a pauper lunatic asylum about to be established at Wakefield. In the first place, I will readily grant its founders every thing on the score of philanthropy and laudability of design; but, at the same time, must ask every rational-minded man in the county, if these be times for useless expenditure of the public money? I reside in a township, I may venture to say, as good as any in the Riding, both for means and quality of soil; but, under the present depressed state of the agricultural interest, I am confident that an unnecessary increase of the county rate will be oppressive upon this, as well as upon every agricultural township in the Riding, and, I fear, will throw the weight unjustly upon country parishes, to benefit such places as Sheffield, Leeds, Wakefield, &c. Let every market-town rather have its proper receptacle for lunatics than throw the burthen upon country parishes, where such beings rarely are met with.

I am as anxious as Mr. Higgins, or any man, to provide suitable receptacles for those unhappy beings called lunatics, and I heartily wish all the lunatics in the island under proper hands, both paupers and others; but I really cannot but think that 28,000*l.* is a large sum of money for an asylum for 150 pauper lunatics only. I beg leave to ask Mr. Higgins, if he were required to clothe the 150 pauper lunatics, would he clothe them in superfine cloth? I presume he would not; therefore I frankly tell him, that I believe a pauper lunatic asylum might be built, capable of containing 150 pauper lunatics, for 8000*l.* and afford all the relative comforts he is pleased to describe. I am as anxious as Mr. Higgins, or any man, to promote national grandeur; but Old England has unfortunately decimated her treasures another way; her golden days are passed, and, I believe, will not hastily return; her credit also is terribly shaken, and our means totally inadequate to our wishes; and, if the excess of folly were ever exhibited in this world, it is in the late conduct and character of this most virtuous and enlightened nation.

W. S. P.

December 25, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

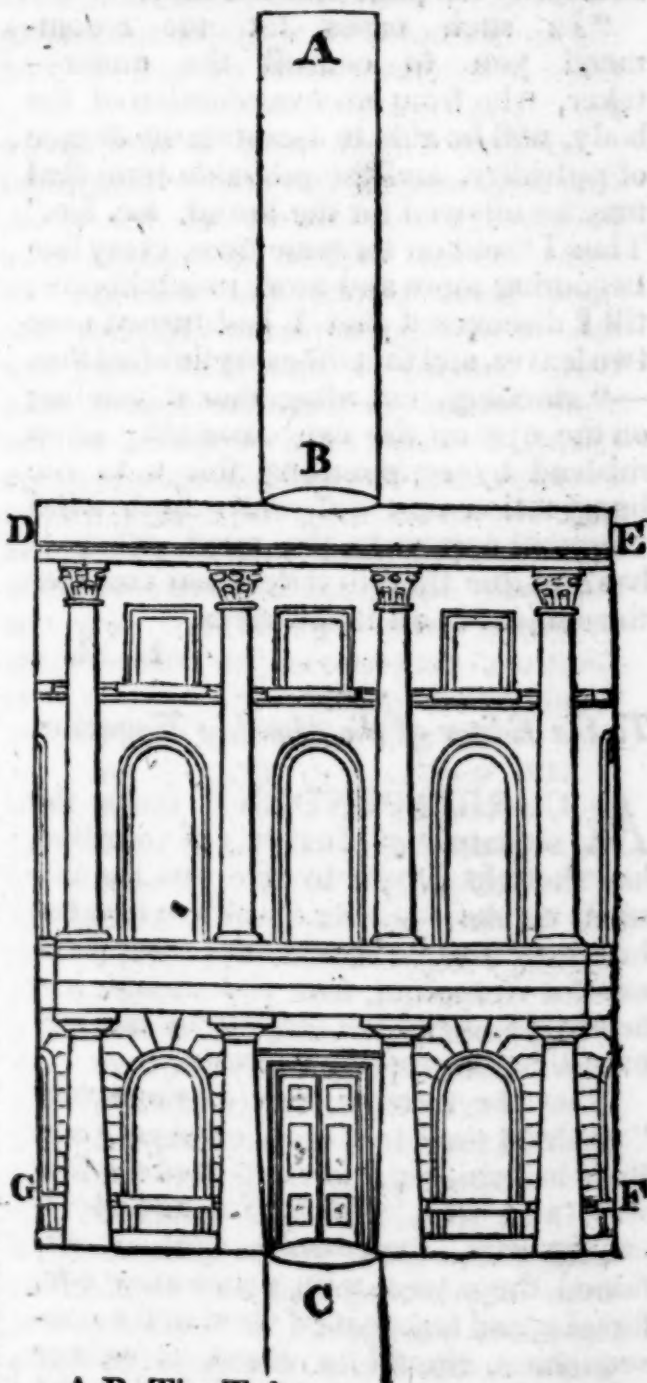
**W**ITH a long tube, the experiment of seeing the stars in the day-time may be made, by shutting yourself in a perfectly dark room, so that that light which is outside may fall in the tube, under which your eyes are perpendicularly placed. Whether it will do sideways I do not know; that in Felix Meritis (in Amsterdam) is straight downward, and the pit in the middle of the room.

Mr. Tho. Dick (if he would personally convince himself) need only go to Amsterdam, where, from the bottom of the concert-room in Felix Meritis, he will see, in broad day light, the stars above him.

To make myself better understood, the following is a rough draught of the construction in Felix Meritis.

London; Dec. 27, 1815.

C. Q.



A B. The Tube.

C. The Pit in the bottom of  
D E F G. The Concert Room.

For



For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTINUATION of a MORNING'S WALK  
from LONDON to KEW.

**B**EING anxious to view the inside of Mortlake church, a boy undertook to fetch the key from the house of the sexton. In the mean time I examined around me the humble monuments raised by affection to the memory of the dead. Here were the pyramid, the obelisk, and the tumulus, in their most diminutive forms. Here lay decomposed the mineral parts of those ancestors from which I may have sprung, and all my brethren of the stock of those common ancestry. Yes, said I, we are all of one nature, one family, and one fate! We burst into organization, we swell into maturity, we learn to measure by motion what we call time, just as we measure our sensations and perceptions of other external things; till, our motions and our time ceasing, we are laid side by side, generation after generation, serving as examples of a similar futurity to those who spring from us, and succeed us.

I reflected that, as it is now more than four hundred years since this ground became the depository of the dead, some of its earliest occupants may have been among the ancestry of the whole cotemporary English nation. Suppose a man 420 years ago were buried in this church-yard, who left six children, each of whom, on the average, had three children, who again had, on an average, the same number; and that the same rate of increase of the family continued in every generation of thirty years; then in 420 years, or fourteen generations, his descendants would be as under:

1st generation . . . . .	6
2nd . . . . .	18
3rd . . . . .	54
4th . . . . .	162
5th . . . . .	486
6th . . . . .	1458
7th . . . . .	4374
8th . . . . .	13122
9th . . . . .	39366
10th . . . . .	118098
11th . . . . .	354274
12th . . . . .	1062812
13th . . . . .	3188436
14th . . . . .	9566308

That is to say, NINE MILLIONS AND A HALF of persons; as nearly as possible, the exact population of South Britain, would at this day be descended in a direct line from any individual buried in

MONTHLY MAG. No. 279.

this or any other church-yard in the year 1395, who left six children, each of whose descendants have had on the average three children!

And, by the same law of increase, every individual who has six children may be the root of as many descendants in the next 420 years, provided they marry and increase on the low average of only three in every branch. His descendants will represent an inverted triangle, of which he is the lower angle.

To place the same position in another point of view, I calculated that every individual now living had for his ancestor every individual in Britain living in the year 1125, the age of Henry the First, taking the population at 8,000,000. Thus, every individual now living had a father and mother, or two progenitors, each of whom had a father and mother, or four progenitors, and so on, doubling their progenitors every thirty years at the least. He might thus be considered as the apex of a triangle, of which the base would represent the whole population of a remote age.

1815 living individual . . .	1
1785 father and mother . . .	2
1755 fathers and mothers . . .	4
1725 . . . . ditto . . . . .	8
1695 . . . . ditto . . . . .	16
1665 . . . . ditto . . . . .	32
1635 . . . . ditto . . . . .	64
1605 . . . . ditto . . . . .	128
1575 . . . . ditto . . . . .	256
1545 . . . . ditto . . . . .	512
1515 . . . . ditto . . . . .	1024
1485 . . . . ditto . . . . .	2048
1455 . . . . ditto . . . . .	4096
1425 . . . . ditto . . . . .	8192
1395 . . . . ditto . . . . .	16384
1365 . . . . ditto . . . . .	32768
1335 . . . . ditto . . . . .	65536
1305 . . . . ditto . . . . .	131072
1275 . . . . ditto . . . . .	262144
1245 . . . . ditto . . . . .	524288
1215 . . . . ditto . . . . .	1048576
1185 . . . . ditto . . . . .	2097132
1155 . . . . ditto . . . . .	4194264
1125 . . . . ditto . . . . .	8388528

That is to say, if there were a regular co-mixture of marriages, every individual of the living race would of necessity be descended from every individual who lived in Britain in 1125. Some districts or clans may require a longer period for the co-mixture, but, as the lines of families cross each other, and are interwoven like the lines of lattice-work, a single intermixture, however remote, unites all in common ancestry.

C

and



and renders the cotemporaries of every nation of common ancestry in an ascertainable number of generations.

If, during the Crusades, any of the English intermarried with Greeks, or Syrians, or Italians, all of whom must, by intermingling, have been descendants of the great men of antiquity, so all the English of this age must be connected in blood with those intermarriages, and be descended from the heroes of the classic ages. But let not pride triumph in this consideration, for every malefactor who in every age left children is likewise an ancestor of the living race? The ancient union of France and England, and of Belgium and Germany with England, must have rendered those people near of kin; while each adjoining nation, mixing with its neighbours, must have blended the whole human race in one great family of remote common origin. This reasoning explains the cause of national physiognomy and character, the co-mixture of foreign nations being inconsiderable, and not sufficient to affect general characteristic changes; while each nation becomes, in the course of ages, one common and blended family, in physiognomy, character, and genius. May so plain a demonstration of this great truth be the means of increasing their concord, their love, the interchange of mutual good offices, and their common happiness!

My messenger having brought the key, I let myself into Mortlake church, which I found to be a venerable structure, the first glance of which carried my imagination through many distant ages, and brought before me a multitude of interesting associations. Every object bore an air of pleasing simplicity; and it seemed truly worthy of being the place where the inhabitants of such a village should meet periodically to receive lessons of moral instruction, and pour forth their thanksgivings to the first cause of the effects which daily operate on them as so many blessings. Happy system!—so well adapted to the actual condition of society, and so capable, if well directed, of producing the most salutary effects on the temper and habits of the people. Thrice happy man, that parish-priest, who feels the extent and the importance of his duties, and performs them for their own reward, not as an act of drudgery or selfish policy! Envious seat, that pulpit, where the power is conferred by law and by custom, of teaching all useful truths, and of conveying happiness, through the

force of principles, to the fire-sides of so many families! Delightful picture!—what more, or what better, could wisdom contrive?—a day of rest—a place sanctified for instruction—habits of attendance—a teacher of worth and zeal—his precepts carried from the church to the fire-side—and there actuating and governing all the actions of life!

Such, however, is the composition of the picture, only as seen on a sunny day! Alas! the passions and weaknesses of men deny its frequent realization! They cannot have the reputation of superior wisdom, without being excited by vanity to play the fool—they cannot speak in two or three dialects without becoming coxcombs—they cannot wear a robe of office without being uplifted by pride—and they cannot be appointed expounders of the simple elements of morals, without fancying themselves in possession of a *second sight*, and discovering a *double sense* in every text of Scripture. Hence the source of all the mysteries of religion—hence the incomprehensible jargon of sects—hence the substitution of the shadow of faith for the substance of good works—hence the distraction of the people on the subject of religion—and hence, in fine, its too common inefficacy and insufficiency, evinced, among other bad effects, in vindictive Christian wars.

I appeal, therefore, to conscientious teachers of the people, whether it is not their duty to avoid discussions in the pulpit on mysteries which never edify, because never understood; and to confine their discourses to such topics as those indicated in the *Sermon of Jesus on the Mount*. Such, at least, appears to be the proper duty of a national establishment! Empirics may raise the fury of zealots about mysteries with impunity—every absurdity may, for a season, be embodied in particular congregations—and infidelity, of all kinds, may be proclaimed without danger, at the corners of the streets, provided the NATIONAL CHURCH be founded on the broad principles of virtue, and on the practice of those morals which are so beautifully expounded in the New Testament; and does not mix itself with those visionary topics that depend for success more on zeal and credulity, than on argument or reason. Such a church must flourish, as long as common sense, and a respect for virtue, govern the majority of mankind. In this view, I lament, that a revision does not take place of those *articles of faith* which



which were promulgated in the sixteenth century, by men newly converted, and perhaps but half converted from the Romish faith, to a people then unprepared to receive all the changes which reason demanded. As a friend, therefore, to vital religion, and to the established church, I hope to live to see many of those articles expunged, which treat of mysteries conceived in the dark ages of monkish superstition, and countenanced by scholastic logic, as the means of leading to greater concord in matters of such importance to society, and of establishing the Anglican Church on the immovable bases of truth and reason. It seems, indeed, to be high time that Protestant churches, of all denominations, should come to some agreement in regard to the full extent of the errors which, during twelve centuries, were introduced into the Christian religion by the craft or ignorance of the church of Rome. Did, or could, the early reformers detect the whole of them? And, if in the opinion of discreet persons they did not, or, as is reasonable to suppose, they could not, is it not important to examine conscientious doubts, and to restore the religion of Christ, which we profess, to its original purity, and to THE ONLY STANDARD OF TRUTH, which God has given to man, THE LIGHT OF HIS EXPERIENCE AND REASON.

Such were the considerations that forced themselves upon me, as I paced the aisles of this sanctuary of religion. Nor could I avoid thinking on the false associations which early prejudices attach to such enclosures of four walls. By day, they are an object of veneration; by night, an object of terror. Perhaps no person in Mortlake would singly pass a long night in this solemn structure, for the fee-simple of half the town! The objects of their fears none could, or would, justify; yet the anticipated horrors of passing a night in a church seems universal. Perhaps some expect, that the common elementary principles which once composed the bodies of the decomposed dead, would, for the occasion, be collected again from the general storehouse of the atmosphere and earth, and would exhibit themselves, on their re-organization, more hurtful than at first. Perhaps others expect that some of those unembodied spirits, with which mythology and priestcraft have in all ages deluded the vulgar, — though no credible evidence or natural probability was ever adduced of the ex-

istence or appearance of any such spirits, — would without bodies appear to their visual organs, and torment or injure them! Yes—monstrous and absurd as it seems—such are the prevalent weaknesses created by superstition, and wickedly instilled into infant minds in the nursery, so as to govern the practices of ninety-nine of every hundred persons in our comparatively enlightened society.

It should now be well understood that what is contrary to uniform experience ought to be no object of faith—consequently what no man ever saw, none need expect to see—and what never did harm, none need fear! In this view our poets might aid the work of public education, by dispensing with their machinery of ideal personages, as tending to keep alive that superstition, which a WORDSWORTH has recently proved to be unnecessary, in a poem that rivals the efforts of the Rosicrucian school? Ought not the ghosts of Shakspeare to be exhibited merely as the effects of diseased vision, or guilty imagination? Ought an enlightened audience to tolerate the mischievous impressions produced on the minds of ignorance or youth by the gross exhibitions which now disgrace our stage in Hamlet, Richard, and Macbeth? We all know that fever of the brain produces successions of spectres or images, the result of diseased organs; but no one ever conceived that such melancholy effects of disease could be seen by healthy bye-standers, till our stage-managers availed themselves of vulgar curiosity, and dared to give substance to diseased ideas as a means of gratifying their avarice! If Shakspeare intended to give visual substance to his numerous ghosts, he merely conformed himself to the state of knowledge in his day, when demonology was sanctioned by royal authority, and when the calendars at the assizes were filled with victims of superstition, under charges of witchcraft! It is, however, time that we banish such credulity from the minds even of the lowest vulgar, as disgraceful to religion, education, morals, and reason!

Humanly speaking, I exclaimed, am I not in the house of God? Is not this puny structure a tribute of man to the architect of the Universe? What a lesson for man's pride—look at this building, and behold the universe! Man is but a point of infinite space, with intellectual powers, bound in their sphere of action



action to his body, and subject with it to the laws of motion and gravitation! For such a being this may properly be his house of God! But it ought never to be forgotten, that the only house of God is a universe as boundless as his powers, and as eternal as his existence! In relation to man and man's pride, what a sublime and overwhelming contrast is presented by the everlasting NOW and the universal HERE! Yet how can the creature of mere relations, who exists by generating time, space, and other sensations, conceive of the immutable CAUSE OF CAUSES, to whom his past and future, and his above and below, are as a SINGLE TOTALITY. Happiest as well as wisest of men is that man who knows the most of such a being; but chained by our destiny to a point, and governed in all our reasonings by mere relative powers, we can only conceive of *ubiquity* by the contrast of our *locality*—of *infinity* by our *dimensions*—of *eternity* by our *duration*—and of *omniscience* by our *reason*! Creatures of yesterday, surrounded by blessings, it is natural that we should enquire in regard to the origin and cause of the novel state in which we find ourselves; but the *finite* cannot reason on the *infinite*—the *transient* on the *eternal*—or the *local* on the *universal*; and on such subjects all we can ascertain is the utter inadequacy of our powers to perceive them clearly. It seems, therefore, to be our duty to ENJOY, to WONDER, and to WORSHIP.

On every side of me I beheld records of the wrecks of man, deposited here merely to increase the sympathy of the living for the scite. Perhaps I was now breathing some of the gaseous effluvia which once composed their living bodies; but, the gas of a human body differing in no respect from the gas generated in the great laboratory of the earth's surface, which I breathe hourly; and being in itself innoxious in quantity, if not in quality, I felt no qualms from my knowledge of its source. The putrefactive process decomposes the bodies of all animals, and returns their generic principles to the common reservoirs of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen; through life the same process, varied in its proportions, is going forward, and the body is constantly resolving itself into the generic principles of nature, which generic principles re-serve the purposes of respiration in other animals, and renew other existences as suitably as though they had never before been em-

ployed for the same purposes. Hence it is probable that the identical atoms composing any of the elements of nature, may have existed in hundreds of different animals in different ages of the world; and hence we arrive at a doctrine of metempsychosis, without entangling ourselves in the absurdities with which priestcraft among the Eastern nations has clothed and disguised it.

Various tablets placed around the walls record departed worth in many persons of distinction. I could find no memorials of the impostor DEE, whose aged remains were deposited here. He was one of the last of the race of those men of science who made use of his knowledge to induce the vulgar to believe him a conjuror, or one possessed of the power of conversing with SPIRITS. His journals of this pretended intercourse were published after his death by one of the Casaubons, in two folio volumes. Lilly's Memoirs record many of his impostures, and there is no doubt but in his time the public mind was much agitated by his extravagancies. The mob more than once destroyed his house, as being familiar with their devil; and, what is more extraordinary, because she was a woman of sense, he was often consulted, and even employed in negotiations, by Queen Elizabeth. He pretended to see spirits in a small stone, still preserved with his papers in the British Museum; but, with the genuine characteristic of imposture, none could see his visions but himself, as though whatever reflected rays of light to the visual organs of one man would not reflect them to those of another. His spirits too had surfaces to their bodies, and garments thick enough to reflect rays of light, though they passed freely in and out of his stone, and through the walls of his room! How slight an advance of knowledge exposes all such impostures! In his spiritual visions, Dee had a confederate of the name of Kelly, who, of course, confirmed all the oracles of his master. Both, however, in spite of their spiritual friends, died miserably—the man by leaping out of a window, and the master in great poverty. Dee is the less excusable, because he was a man of family and considerable learning, a fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, and a good mathematician. But, in an age in which one queen imprisoned him for practising by enchantment against her life, and her successor required him to name a lucky day for her coronation, is it to be wondered that a mere



mere man, like tens of thousands of our modern religious fanatics, persuaded himself that he was possessed of supernatural powers?

Beneath the same pavement, resolved into kindred elements, though when in composition so different a totality, lie the remains of that illustrious patriot, Sir John Barnard, who passed a long life in opposing the encroachments on liberty of the ministers of the first and second GUELPHS. His statue, in the Royal Exchange, London, would attest his worth, if the same area was not disgraced by another of the infamous Charles the Second; thereby confounding virtue and vice. Sir John, like Alderman Barber, acquired fame by his opposition to the Exeise Laws, and by other exertions in defence of public liberty. I have been told by one who still remembers him, that he was an active little man, adored by the Common Hall, and much respected by various political parties for his long-tried worth.

On the south side of the Communion-table, I was so well pleased with some verses lately placed on a marble tablet, to record the virtues of the Viscountess Sidmouth, who died June 23, 1811, that I could not refrain from copying them. The Viscount and his family have a pew in the church, and, I am told, are constant attendants at the morning-service on Sundays.

Not that to mortal eyes thy spotless life  
Shew'd the best form of parent, child, and  
wife;

Not that thy vital current seem'd to glide,  
Clear and unmix'd, through the world's  
troublous tide;

That grace and beauty, form'd each heart  
to win,

Seem'd but the casket to the gem within;  
Not hence the fond presumption of our love,  
Which lifts the spirit to the Saints above;

But that pure piety's consoling pow'r  
Thy life illumin'd, and cheer'd thy parting  
hour;

That each best gift of charity was thine,  
The liberal feeling and the grace divine;  
And e'en thy virtues humbled in the dust,  
In heav'n's sure promisewas thine only trust:  
Soothed by that hope, Affection checks the  
sigh,

And hails the day-spring of eternity.

Whenever the remains of the lord of this amiable woman are deposited on the same spot, I venture humbly and respectfully to suggest, that the tablet to his memory should include a copy of the most eventful document of his life and times. He was prime minister when, in March 1803, the ever-to-be la-

mented message charging the French with making extensive military preparations in the ports of France and Holland, was advised by the ministry to be sent to both Houses of Parliament. During the past year he had obtained the glory of concluding a treaty which restored the calm of a suffering world; and yet the virulence of a contemptible opposition, and the empirical pretensions of an ex-minister, led him and his colleagues tardily to execute the article which was to restore Malta to the Knights. The demand that it should be executed, led to discussions since laid before the world, but which, in my opinion, did not justify the character given of them in the message. Nor did it appear that the English ambassador at Paris, had enquired or remonstrated with the French Government on the subject of the pretended military preparations. The flame, however, was thus kindled, which spread in due time from kingdom to kingdom, covering the whole earth with blood and desolation, wasting millions of lives in battle, siege, imprisonment, or massacre, and transferring all the rentals and industry of the people of England to pay the interest of loans and other consequent obligations of the state!

Unhappily the GENIUS of TRUTH was hoodwinked at the time, by the general corruptions of the press; and the SPIRIT of PATRIOTISM was over-awed by the passionate clamours of a whole people to be avenged! But at this time these are mere topics for the lamentation of history! It is now, I fear, too late to institute legislative enquiries; but the entire case remains a beacon to all people to consider ministers of the Crown, though virtuous, amiable, and trust-worthy as an ADDINGTON, as fallible men, liable to be misled by intrigue or passion, and, therefore, in a public sense, not to be *credited* without other evidence than their own assertions; and, let the exemplary INSCRIPTION on the tomb of the minister of the day serve as a caution to all ministers never wilfully to depart in the most indifferent act of public policy from THE TRUTH, and solemnly to demur before they commit the extensive interests of nations, while they or the people are under the influence of any passion. Alas! what frightful mischiefs might have been averted if these conditions had governed the English people, or the English ministry, during the fatal discussions of Lord Whitworth at Paris!

In charity, I believe that the ministry hoped



hoped this dispute might have ended with a mere demonstration, and I admit that no man can foresee all the consequences of an action; yet, as the feelings which excited that message and directed those deliberations, have appeared to influence the ministry during twelve years' warfare, and led to the rejection of seven overtures for peace, made at different times by NAPOLEON, the character of the age and the future security of the world against wars of aggression, seem to require that the origin of the late war should even yet become an object of solemn parliamentary enquiry. The Crown may have the constitutional power of declaring war, but the ministers of the Crown are responsible for the abuse of that power; and let it be remembered, that the origin of every war is easily tried by tests to be found in GROTIUS, PUFFENDORF, VATTTEL, or other authorities on the laws of nations, and that, without the combination of justice and necessity in its origin, no true glory can attend its progress, or its results.

I learnt with regret that the improved psalmody of GARDINER had not yet been introduced into the service of this church, and that the drawling monkish tunes are preferred to those sublime passages of a Haydn, a Mozart, and a Beethoven, which that gentleman has so ingeniously adapted to the Psalms of David. It might have been expected that every church in the enlightened vicinage of the metropolis would, ere this, have adopted a means of exalting the spirit of devotion, which has received the high sanction of the Regent and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and which exhibits among its patrons nearly the whole bench of bishops. I suspect, indeed, that as many auditors are attracted to the shops of the trading Methodists by their singing as by their preaching; consequently enlarged churches and improved psalmody would serve to protect many of the people from becoming the dupes of that CANT and CRAFT of FANATICISM, which is so disgraceful to the age, so dangerous to religion, and so inimical to the triumph of truth and knowledge.

COMMON SENSE.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ALL persons must be convinced of the hardships, cruelty, and injustice, there are, in forcing one set of men, who form a considerable portion of the community, unwillingly from their homes,

subjecting them to the most rigorous discipline, and sending them to every part of the world, where they are exposed to every danger, to every sort of disease incidental to change of climate, and to death, under every shape; for the purpose of defending the remainder from similar outrages, or perhaps to gratify the avarice of a few merchants, the chimerical ambition of ministers! or the angry and hostile feelings which, more or less, belong to all.

Religion and a good education teach a christian, even more powerfully than a heathen, that some of his most pleasing and most clearly defined duties are to honor his father and mother, and to provide for the support of his wife and family! Now, sir, perhaps neither philosophy or religion ever devised a better mode of honoring one's parents than by contributing effectually to their support. This, with much propriety, is honored as a virtue; to desert them in distress is universally stigmatised as a crime. Consequently this opposition of human laws (pressing) to religious laws and instructions, founded, as these last are, upon an intimate knowledge of, and supported by the feelings of our nature, can have no other effect than this upon the minds of those devoted men ruthlessly subjected to its influence; viz. to make them think obedience to the one a crime, or to give them a total contempt for the others! I trust I need not observe that the religious laws and instructions, whose effects are thus destroyed, are the only foundations of morality, are the very things employed by every christian community as the bases of obedience to all human laws. And this destruction of religious principles is the chief cause of the now-existing bad character of our seamen.

When it is considered that death is the punishment denounced by the laws for desertion, when committed by these seamen, must we not conclude that pressing is wrong, for it destroys the legitimate bases of morality, the sources of obedience and virtue? That it is absurd, and must corrupt the mind, for it sets in opposition two principles of duty, alike imperative on man, but to obey both impossible. The principles it sets in opposition are not the dogmas of a sect, they belong not particularly to churchmen, dissenters, or catholics, but they are the only things in which they all agree. They are the acknowledged supporters of every kind of social intercourse and social order. When to this



this is added the well-known anguish of being torn from home, and forced into a service justly deserving hatred, what temper of mind will a man be thought to possess? what zeal can he be expected to have for the thousand uninteresting employments he is, on being dragged on board a man-of-war, immediately called upon to execute? Sullen, sulky, and resentful, he goes unwillingly to work. The lash of terror is employed to quicken his exertions, which again generates hatred; and, as the conviction cannot escape his superiors that he is a deeply injured man, a still greater degree of terror is employed to prevent hatred growing into vengeance; and from this has arisen that system of coercive laws which form what is called naval discipline, which again, in their turn, as their existence is well known (particularly just now) to the lowest classes of the community, are the only possible reasons there can be assigned for the necessity, or rather alledged necessity, of pressing.

Whether pressing is necessary or not is a question of feeling, far more than of reason or knowledge, and it is one every man is capable of deciding. He who, laying his hand upon his heart, can think with sincerity that he would suffer every one of its affections to be broken by the hand of ruffian violence, without one effort to resist, may safely pronounce pressing to be necessary, and to him it should be immediately applied! But he who feels he would resist this ruffian violence till he had prevented every probability of injury, may agree with me, that pressing is totally unnecessary.

Now, there is not only a disposition in Englishmen to resist such violence, but there is such a disposition throughout human nature; and to suppose men will not defend their country, is so contradicted by the history of every part of the world, is so opposed by all experience, as to be a sentiment unworthy of any notice but utter contempt. As it is a question of feeling more than of reason, human learning will not decide it; and it would, therefore, be as rational to search for a solution of it in Acts of Parliament, as to go to them to find out why mankind love praise. We must go to something antecedent to Acts of Parliament—the human heart. As we shall find no reason for this alledged necessity in the hearts of our people, we must look for it in the hearts of our rulers;

not of this generation in particular, but also in those prior.

London; AN ENGLISHMAN.  
Dec. 10, 1815.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN a former edition of Ency. Britannica, under the article *Paradox*, it is stated,—“Let a wheel be so placed as that its teeth will take sufficiently deep into the teeth of three other wheels, and by turning it any way it will produce this effect, namely, that it will turn one of the wheels in the same direction with itself, another in the contrary direction, and the third wheel it will turn no way at all.”

As there is no explanation of this paradox in the work above-mentioned, it is requested that one may be given by some of your readers who is more versed in mechanical information than the present

INQUIRER.

### THE CHRISTENING;

A MASQUE, BY BEN JONSON;

*Not in his Works.*

*At the Entrance to a Banquet.*

**A Forrester.**—Sir, y'are welcome o the forrest, you have seen a battle upon a table, now you see a huntinge; I knowe not what the game will prove, but the ground is well clothed with trees. The most of these deere will come to hande, if they take covert (sir) downe with the wooddes, for the huntinge is meant to be so royall, as trees, dogges, deere, all meane to be a parte of the quarry.

*In the Passage.*

DUGGES, KECKS, HOLDBACKE.

**Dugges.**—Are they coming? Where—which are the gossips.

**Kecks.**—Peace, here they come all.

**Dugges.**—I'll up, and get me a standing behind the arras.

**Holdbacke.**—You'll bee thrust there, I'faith, nurse Holdbacke; noe hee with the blewe ribband—peace Kecks. O sweete gentleman, he a gossip, hee were fitter to be a father, I'faith hold; soe theye were both, and 'twere fortunes good pleasures to send it.

*At the Banquet.*

**Hold.**—Now God multiply your highness and my honorable Lord to, and my good lady the countess, I have one word for you all, welcome, which is enough to the wise, and as good as a hundred you knowe. This is my day; my lorde and my

my ladye how like you my boy, is't not a goodlye boy? I sayd his name would be Charles when I look't upon Charles-Wayne t'other night, he's born under that starre, I ha' given measure, I'faith hee'l prove a pricker (and God will) by one privie marke that I finde about him, would you had such another my Lo. gossips, every one of you, and as like the father. O what a glad woman, and a proude should I bee to be seene at home with you upon the same occasion.

*Dugges.*—Come, come, never put for it woman, I know my place, it is before, and I would not have you mistake it.

*Kecks.*—Then belike my place is behinde.

*Dugges.*—Bee it where it will that will appeare.

*Holdbacke.*—How now, what's the matter with you too.

*Dugges.*—Why Mrs. Kecks, the dry nurse, strives to have place of mee.

*Kecks.*—Yes, Mrs. Dugges, I doe indeede.

*Holdbacke.*—What afore the prince are you so rude and uncivill.

*Kecks.*—Why not afore the prince (worshipt might he bee), I desire no better a judge.

*Holbacke.*—No, and my Lord Chancerye heare, doe you knowe what you say; goe to nurse, ha' donne, let y<sup>e</sup> musick ha' their play. You have made a joyful house here, I'faith, the glad ladye within i'th' strawe I hope has thanked you for her littell carle; y<sup>e</sup> littel christian. Such a comfortable daye as this will even make y<sup>e</sup> father redye to make adventure f'another in my conscience. Sing sweetlye, I praye you, and you have a good breast, out with't for my lord's credit.

#### Songe.

If now as merrye you could bee

As you are welcome heere,

Who wayte would have no tyme to see

The merits of the cheere.

But you that deigne the place and Lord

Soe much of bounty's grace,

Reade not the banquet on his boord,

But that within his face.

Where, if by engaging of his heart,

He yet could set forth more,

The world would scarce afford a parte

Of such imagin'd store.

All had him had that could bee wisht,

Upon soe rich a pawne,

Were it Ambrosia to be disht,

Or Nectar to be drawne.

*Dugges.*—Howe, dame? a dry nurse better than a wet nurse.

*Kecks.*—Is not summer better than winter.

*Dugges.*—O you dreame of a dry summer.

*Kecks.*—And you are sea wet, you are y<sup>e</sup> worse againe. Doe you remember my *Lady Kicking-up's* childe, y<sup>e</sup> you gave such a bleach to, was never cleere since.

*Dugges.*—That was my *Lady Kicking-up's* own doinge (you dry chippe you), and not myne.

*Kecks.*—'Twas your's, Mrs. Wetler, and you shronke i'th wetting for it if you bee remembered, for she turn'd you away I am sure, wet moones, you know, were ever good weed springers.

*Dugges.*—My moone's no wetter than thynce, gooddye cawdlemaker; you for making of costlye cawdles as good a nurse as I.

*Holdbacke.*—Why, can I carrie no swaye, noe stroke amonge you, will you open yourselves thus, and let everie one into yo<sup>r</sup> secretts, shall they take it up betweene you, a God's name proffer it to 'em; I am nobody, I, I knowe nothinge, I am a midwife of this month. I, I never helde a lady's backe till nowe you thinke.

*Dugges.*—We never thought so, Mrs. Holdbacke.

*Holdbacke.*—Goe too, you doe thinke soe upon y<sup>e</sup> point, and say as much, I, y<sup>e</sup> behaviour; who, I pray you, provided your places for you, wast not I, when upon y<sup>e</sup> first vewe of my ladye's breasts, and an inspection of what past from her with the white wine, and the opall cloud, and my suffumigation; I told her ladyship at first she was spedd, and then upon her paine after drinking the meade and Hidromell, I assured her it was so, without all peradventure I knowe nothinge. After this, when my lord was deportunate w<sup>th</sup> mee to know my opinion whether it was a boy or a girle y<sup>e</sup> her ladyship went w<sup>th</sup>all, I had not my signes and my prognosticks about me. As y<sup>e</sup> goodness of her ladyship complication, y<sup>e</sup> coppidness of her belly on y<sup>e</sup> right side, y<sup>e</sup> lyinge of it so high, in y<sup>e</sup> cabinet to pronounce it a boy? Nor I could not say and assure, upon y<sup>e</sup> difference of y<sup>e</sup> papps, when y<sup>e</sup> right brest grewe harder, y<sup>e</sup> nipple red, risinge like a strawberrye, y<sup>e</sup> milke white and thicke, and standing in pearles upon my nayle, y<sup>e</sup> glasse, and the slicke stone, a boy for my money;

nor



nor when the milk dissolv'd not in water, nor scattred, but sunke; a boy still; no upon y<sup>e</sup> very day of my ladye's labour, when the wines came in I offered noe wagers, not y<sup>e</sup> odds I, three to one, having observed the moone y<sup>e</sup> night before, and her ladyship sett her right foote foremost, y<sup>e</sup> right pulse beate quicker and stronger, and her right eye growne and sparkling. I assure your lordshippe I offered to hold Mr. Doctor a discretion it was a boye, and if his doctorship had layd with me, and ventured, his worshippe had lost his discretion.

*Kecks.*—Why, Mrs., heers nobodye calls your skill in question, we know y<sup>e</sup> you can tell when a woman goes with a timpanie, y<sup>e</sup> mole, or y<sup>e</sup> mooncalle.

*Holdbacke.*—I, and whether it be y<sup>e</sup> flesh mole, or the wind mole, or y<sup>e</sup> water mole, I thank God, and our Mrs. Nature, shee is God's chambermayde, and y<sup>e</sup> midwife is hers, we can examine virginittie and frigidditye, y<sup>e</sup> sufficiencie and capabilitie of y<sup>e</sup> persons; by our places wee trye all y<sup>e</sup> conclusions, manye a good thinge passes through the midwife's hand, many a merrie tale by her mouth, many a gladd cupp through her lippes; she is a leader of wines, y<sup>e</sup> lady of light hearts, and y<sup>e</sup> queene of y<sup>e</sup> gossips.

*Kecks.*—But what is this to us, Mrs. Holdbacke; y<sup>e</sup> which is y<sup>e</sup> better nurse, y<sup>e</sup> wet or the dry.

*Holdbacke.*—Nay, y<sup>e</sup> make an ende of betweene yourselves, I am sure I am dry with talking to you, give me a cup of Hippocrasse.

*Dugges.*—Whye, see there nowe whether drynesse bee not a defect out of her own mouth, y<sup>e</sup> she is fayne to call for moysture to wet her; does not y<sup>e</sup> infant doe soe when it would sucke, what stills the childe when its drye but y<sup>e</sup> teat.

*Kecks.*—But when it is wett i'th blankett with y<sup>e</sup> superfluties, what quiets it then; it is not y<sup>e</sup> two bottles at y<sup>e</sup> breasts, y<sup>e</sup> when you have emptied you do nothing but drinke to fill again, will do't. It is y<sup>e</sup> openinge of him, and bathinge of him, and y<sup>e</sup> washinge, and y<sup>e</sup> clensinge, and especially y<sup>e</sup> drying, y<sup>e</sup> nourisheth the child; clensing his eyes and nostrills, wiping his eares, fashioninge his head w<sup>th</sup> strokinge it betweene y<sup>e</sup> hands, clapping a peece of scarlet on his mole, forming his mouth for kissinge againe he come at age, carefull layinge his leggs and armes straight, and swa-

MONTHLY MAG. No. 279.

thinge 'em so justlye as his mother's maides may leape at him when he bounces out on his blankets; these are the offices of a nurse, a true nurse; what beantie would ever behold him hereafter if I nowe, by negligence of bindinge, should either make him crump shouldred, crooked legde, splay-footed, or, by carelesse placinge y<sup>e</sup> candle in a light, should send him forth into the world w<sup>th</sup> a payre of false eyes. Noe, 'tis y<sup>e</sup> nurse, and, by excellence, y<sup>e</sup> drye nurse, y<sup>e</sup> gives him fashionable feete, legges, handes, mouth, eyes, nose, or whatever in member else is acceptable to ladyes.

*Dugges.*—Naye, there you wronge Mrs. Holdbacke, for it is she y<sup>e</sup> gives him measure I'me sure.

*Holdbacke.*—I, and I'lle justify his measure.

*Dugges.*—And what increases that measure but his milk, his suckinge and his bathing.

*Kecks.*—Yes, and that eating and drinking to get more, your decoctions and cawdles, spurginge, bathing, and boxinge y<sup>e</sup> breasts, thou misproud creature, I'm ashamed of you.

*Dugges.*—How enviouslie thee talkes, as if any neerer or nobler office could bee done y<sup>e</sup> childe than to feede him, or any more necessary and carefull than to encrease y<sup>e</sup> which is his nutriment, from both which I am trulye and principally named his nurse.

*Kecks.*—Principallie, O the pride o thy pappes—would I were the ague, I thy breasts, for thy sake, to bore him as full of holes as a cullendar; as if there were no nutriment but i'thy milke, or nothings could nurse a childe but suckinge; why, if there were no milke in nature, is there no other soode? how were my lady provided else against your goinge to men (if y<sup>e</sup> toy should take you, and y<sup>e</sup> corruption of y<sup>e</sup> milk y<sup>e</sup> way.)

*Dugges.*—Home, I goe to man, and corrupt my milke, thou dryd coles skin.

*Kecks.*—Yet, Mrs. Wet Cole, by y<sup>e</sup> tayle, if you have a mind to it, such a thing has been done.

*Dugges.*—I defie thee, I, thou onion eater; and, now I think on't, my lady shall know of y<sup>e</sup> close dyet, y<sup>e</sup> cheere, and chibbols, w<sup>th</sup> your fresh trype and garlicke, in private; it makes a sweete perfume i'th nursery, as if you had swallowed (s<sup>r</sup> reverence). Ah 'tis pittye should a one should ever come about any good bodyes childe, thoult stifle it with thy breath one of these mornings.

D

*Kecks.*—

*Kecks.*—Indeed you had like to have overlayd it the other night, and prevented its christeninge, if I had not lookt into you, when you came so bedewed out of the wine cellar, and so watered y<sup>r</sup> couch that, to save y<sup>r</sup> credit with my la. next morninge, you were glad to lay it upon your innocent bedfellowe, and slander him to his mother, howe plentifully hee had suckt. This was none of your drye jests, now it was a soker.

*Holdbacke.*—I by faith wast, and you overflowe, soe its even tyme to stop the breach, and packe ye both hence; get you in, here comes a wise man, will tell us another tale.

*A Mathematician.*

'Tis cleere in Heavenall good aspects agree  
To bless with wonder this nativitie;  
But what neede this, soe farre our starre  
extend,  
When heare a starre shines y doth farre  
transcend,  
In all benevolence, and sways more poure,  
To rule his whole lyfe, then the starre his  
houre,  
For in a priuce are all things, since they all  
To him, as to their end, in nature fall,  
As from him hunge their fount, all are pro-  
duced,  
Heaves right through his where hee rules  
defused.  
This child then from his bounty shall receive  
Judgment in all thinges, what to take or  
leave;  
Matter to speak, and sharpness to dispute,  
Of every action, both the roote and fruite,  
Truly foreseeing, in each tit deede,  
Wisdom t'attempt, and spirit to proceede;  
In mirth ingenious hee shall be, in game  
He shall gaine favour, in things serious fame;  
Dissentions shall hee shunne, and peace  
pursue,  
Friendship by frailtyes broke he shall re-  
newe;  
Virtue by him shall gain againe her youth,  
And joy as much therein as in her truth,  
All helpes chances hee shall free endure,  
And perils past at length survive secure:  
This is the songe, wherewith his fates are  
full,  
That spin his threede out of their whitest  
wooll.

*Songe.*

A battle, a battle, O that you had bin  
To ha' seene, but the delicate sport is within,  
And how the two nurses do rore;  
The dry nurse she swears  
To have the wet by the ears,  
And in fellowship calleth her whore,  
And sayth she will pay her her score.  
Now the wet nurse doth water the place,  
And while they do jangle,  
The midwife dothe wrangle,  
And is very near in the same case,

She purgeth,  
She urgeth,  
And layes them the lawe:  
They fight,  
And they bite,  
And not waye her a strawe.  
Then of Gowk her grave velvet hatt,  
And up comes her tayle,  
I, and rather than fayle,  
She lets fly at them both with that,  
And her drumme it goes twiddle-dum-lat;  
But they beate her with many a thumpe,  
And now to asswage  
The height of her rage,  
They are cooling her down at the pompe.  
*In the Hall, by Watermen.*

*Song.*

They saye it is merrie when gossips doe  
meete,  
And more to confirm it in us you may see't,  
For wee have well tasted your wine in the  
streete,  
And yet wee make shift to stand on our  
feete.  
As soon as wee heard the prince would be  
heere,  
Wee knewe by his coming wee should have  
good cheere;  
A boye for my ladye then every yeere,  
Crye we, for a girl will afford us but beere.  
Now Lucke wee beseeche thee that all  
things may stand,  
Withe my ladye's good liking that my lord  
takes in hand;  
That still there come gossips, the best in  
the land,  
To make the Black Fryars compare with  
the Strand.  
That wee may saye,  
Another day,  
My lord bee thanked,  
We had such a banquet,  
At Charles his christ'ning,  
Was worth the list'ning.  
After a yeare,  
And a day, for I feare,  
Wee shall not see,  
The like will bee,  
To sample here,  
While wee knowe the Thames,  
Unlest bee a James.\*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE generally received doctrine, that the collision of opposite ideas has a tendency to produce the spark of truth, must be my apology in seeking for the following observations a place in your pages, and in venturing to impugn the reasonings of an author so elegant, forcible, and established in reputation, as Dr. Jarrold, to whose letter in your October number my attention has been

\* From the original M.S. in the Museum.  
attracted.



attracted. Granting the purity of the writer's intentions, and the ability with which he embodies enlightened methods towards forming the character to future respectability,—I yet conceive that his talents are misapplied, in proceeding with the subject under erroneous premises, because the views of a writer upon education should not be merely directed to the means incumbent upon an instructor to use, but, primarily, to the qualifications which ought firmly to be established in his heart and understanding. In no station of life is habitual purity of intention and consistency of conduct so requisite as in that of the schoolmaster; and I doubt not that there are pedagogues entitled to the high praise of endeavouring to prove the advantages of well-doing by the proverbially most powerful of all monitors, example. But I fear, that, if we take a general view of this class of persons, we shall discover marks of a vindictive spirit, calculated to rob precept of its efficacy. Upon this unpleasant part of my communication I wish not to dwell, but rest the truth of my assertion upon the knowledge of those who have received a public education. Here it may be remarked, "The evil is in human nature, and why point out irremediable defects?" My reply is, that the case is not wholly hopeless, and I take upon myself, therefore, to recommend such teachers as most competent to their office, whose lives are regulated by the ameliorating influence of christianity. Such are the characters best capable of bringing into practice the excellent theory of discipline, tempered by kindness, and improved by well-timed admonition, which Dr. Jarrold recommends. Profession and practice jointly form the medium by which they may be distinguished, but I shall add, (as I may perhaps be expected to do, in behalf of the validity of my opinions,) that the evidence of the latter is preponderating. I am no advocate for Calvinism, nor Calvinist in principle, as some persons may be ready to conclude; but I do not conceive I shall stand alone in the belief, that the means of radically improving the state of education, is by exciting increased attention to the qualifications of instructors.

BAKER KING.

Leominster; Nov. 10, 1815.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

On PHILOSOPHICAL ETYMOLOGY; by  
MR. GILCHRIST.

A PERSON who has made an illiberal attack on the writings of Mr. H.

Tooke, remarks, that "all who have turned their attention of late in this island to the study of etymology are impressed with a deep and increasing conviction, founded on the discoveries already made, that this branch of learning is yet in its infancy."\* This branch of learning is certainly very far from the stature and maturity of a perfect science; and its newborn existence is wholly ascribable to the penetration, reflection, and research of Mr. H. Tooke. It is a reproach to the present age, that none have been found competent, or inclined, to take up the subject where he left off, through the infirmity of years; for not one step has been made beyond the stage of discovery at which he stopt; nor has any rational attempt been made to apply his doctrines to any practical purpose. He might well suspect, that he had not made himself sufficiently understood; or wonder at the dullness and listlessness of his contemporaries: he might well complain, that none of them came forward to assist him in clearing the ground for laying the foundation, and raising the superstructure, of rational grammar. It could hardly be in his contemplation, that a person assuming the name of philosopher, would employ all the little unmanly arts of a finical rhetorician, quibbling metaphysician, and bigoted persecutor, to bring his useful labors (performed in the decline of nature, in the evening twilight of life,) into abhorrence, as hostile to good composition, refined taste, sound logic, pure ethics, human dignity and happiness.†

Mr. Stuart has betrayed the reputation of his understanding, by criticizing and censuring the writings of Mr. Tooke. His remarks fully prove, that he is unqualified to judge, and has no right to pronounce; all his remarks, indeed, on every subject, prove, that he is as ignorant of words as of notions, and of notions as of words. His ostentatious use of philosophical phraseology, (as intellectual data, intellectual phenomena, inductive researches into the true theory of mind,) is

\* Philosophical Essays, by Dugald Stuart, esq. &c. The above quotation is a fine specimen of the author's philosophical style.

† Philosophical Essays, by Dugald Stuart, esq.—We are aware, that in the higher classes of intellect, Mr. Stuart is not considered as a thinker, but merely as a pretty composer: as, however, he is in some esteem with a respectable class of readers, it is necessary, for their sake, to compliment him as of some consequence, by repelling his feeble, flippant attack on etymology.



very apt to impose upon such understandings as have never studied the subject, or look only on the surface of things; but it requires no Argus-like perspicacity to perceive, that the good Professor knows not what he says, or whereof he affirms; and that he is as purblind in metaphysics as in philology. But, not to anticipate his trial, which will come on in due form, in another place, we shall leave him for the present, by expressing a wish, that all the metaphysical, rhetorical professors in Christendom, would come forth, with all the little quibbles, pretty thoughts, and smooth words, that their intellectual treasury contains. A contest with them would be the occasion of victory; and victory is the means of popular favor. The patrons of empty, misty, Babylonish metaphysics, may well be angry at the progress of etymological studies; for, whenever they are sufficiently perfected to experiment with certainty on the meanings of words, the effect on such misty, vacuous compositions as those of Professor Stuart, will be similar to that of electric concussions on stagnant vapors: and, we frankly confess, that this our chief aim and hope in promoting etymology, if it fall short of that end, it will lose in our esteem half its value.

It is somewhat awkward to be obliged to give promises, instead of performances, but the necessity of the case must be our apology; for, in the mean time, it is necessary to anticipate performance, to give an idea of the etymology intended. In the first place, then, a primary quality in it will be extreme simplicity; so that all who choose to examine, may easily ascertain whether it be true or false, doubtful or certain; whether it rests on the broad and firm foundation of the real nature of words and ideas, (for they cannot be considered apart; at least, if ideas be independent of words, the latter cannot be considered as independent of the former,) or on the baseless fabric of fanciful conjectures, and visionary notions. Words being properly the representations, or rather mirrors of ideas, the tracing of the origins, compositions, and modifications of the one, will be, at the same time, the tracing of the origins, compositions, and modifications of the other; so that the mode of tracing may be verified, or falsified, by means of either, or in a two-fold manner.

Secondly: the great canon of derivation to be instituted, being of universal application, may be verified or falsified

in many different languages, or in many different dialects.

Thirdly: the whole alphabet will be resolved into a few significant letters, (the reason and cause of whose significance will be given,) and the whole Dictionary, (any Dictionary, or all Dictionaries, in which alphabetic signs are employed,) will be resolved into a few significant words; so that the investigator will not have to travel far, or to wander through any wilderness-like intricacy, to ascertain the truth or falseness, doubtfulness or certainty, of the system proposed. He will be as competent to judge of the whole by a fair specimen, as if he subjected the whole to a minute examination; and, therefore, if dissatisfied with the specimen, or convinced by it of the uncertainty, falseness, and absurdity of our etymology, he may save himself the trouble of proceeding farther.

Fourthly: the multiplication of alphabetic signs from a few (we dare not say how few, till we accompany the statement with its proof), their interchanges and transmutations, will be ascribed to physical causes; and these physical causes, which reside in the organs of speech, will be proved to operate after a certain manner, steadily and uniformly. The causes assigned, and the proofs by which they are established, may be easily verified or falsified, by obvious and various evidence, in different languages or dialects.

Fifthly: the multiplication of words from a few (here also we dare not say how few, till we accompany the statement with its proof,) into a great multitude; their elongations, contractions, and transmutations, will be attributed to adequate causes; and these causes will be proved to operate after a certain manner, steadily and uniformly. The causes assigned, and the proofs of them, will admit of being easily verified by obvious and various evidence.

These, it will be admitted, are fair promises; and they are merely intended to procure a fair investigation; for it were as useless as hopeless to attempt demonstration to the deaf and the blind, or to those who will not look and listen.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HE grounds of calculation assumed by Common Sense in a late number



ber of the Monthly Magazine, are certainly not tenable. It would be absurd to deny that the improvements made in agriculture, together with the enclosure of waste land, have made some addition to the produce of wheat; but facts will not bear out your correspondent in asserting, that these causes have doubled the annual produce of corn lands. The lands in the county of Essex, where I reside, are certainly as well cultivated as in any part of the kingdom; and yet, as far as my observation has extended, the farms in my neighbourhood do not produce more wheat than they did thirty years ago. And I am assured, by persons whom I take to be competent judges, that the same assertion will hold good, if applied to the majority of farms throughout the country. As to the enclosed lands, while they were in a state of nature, I mean those which were covered with turf, they contributed essentially to the maintenance of stock; but, since they have been broken up by the plough, they have, in few instances, repaid the capital expended on their cultivation. Many farms of this description have, therefore, proved injurious, rather than beneficial, to the country. We must, therefore, look to some other cause than that of the increased produce of the land, as the origin of the alarming and ruinous reduction which has taken place in the price of grain.

I shall not attempt to enter into any discussion of this question, as I am conscious of my deficiency of knowledge on agricultural subjects. I hope, however, that some of your correspondents will give the matter that attention and investigation which it merits.

While I am on this subject, allow me to mention the very erroneous system by which farmers have regulated the payment of labourers in husbandry. These labourers form the most useful, and, in the main, the most virtuous part of the community; their industry and honesty should, therefore, meet with every encouragement. But, I am sorry to say, that the one is weakened, and the other depressed, by the scanty allowance they receive for their labours. Every virtuous mind will cherish a noble spirit of independence; and I honour, and would wish to see cherished, that commendable pride which animates the rustic, suffering under the pressure of poverty, which he cheerfully sustains in preference to craving, in humble suppli-

cation, the scanty pittance of parish-relief.

"They live, and live without extorted alms  
From grudging hands; but other boast  
have none,

To sooth their honest pride, that scorns to  
beg.

— choosing rather far  
A dry, but independant crust, hard earn'd,  
And eaten with a sigh." COWPER.

The system too generally pursued by farmers has tended to quench this honorable feeling; and, by removing the salutary shame of condescending to be supported partly by the parish, it has laid the foundation of dishonest practices. When the farmer says to his workmen, "I shall give you eighteenpence per diem for your services; I know that this sum is insufficient for the maintenance of yourself and your family, but then you must apply for relief to the parish, who are obliged to contribute to your support;" I say—when the farmer thus addresses his labourers, he is not aware that it has the same effect, in many cases, as if he had said to them, "Go and become poachers, lop my trees, pilfer my corn, and steal from my farm-yard." Y.

Dec. 11, 1815.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE knowledge of the times and seasons was early enjoined, and that in respect of civil and religious institutions, for so it is recorded, and said of the heavenly luminaries, "Let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years." The book of Genesis indisputably proves, that the computation of days, and weeks, and months, and years, were the original divisions of time, known and practised among the antediluvians, which at least supposes so much of astronomy and chronology to have been understood. The great parent of the human race, endowed by the Almighty Creator with the most perfect powers of mind and understanding, was divinely instructed in the knowledge of things,—how the world was made, and the operation of the elements; the beginning, ending, and midst of the times, the alteration of the turning of the sun, and the change of the seasons; the circuits of years, and the position of the stars.\* The institution of the Sabbath taught men to number the days;

\* Book of Wisdom, chap. vii.



and Adam, we may be assured, kept an exact register of the times, and his long-lived successors after him, to Noah, who delivered the same to posterity.

Astronomy was very early cultivated by the Chaldeans and Babylonians, according to the testimony of Porphyrius and Callisthenes; and the former asserts, that the observations of the Chaldean astronomers then extant, viz. in the time of Alexander the Great, had been preserved 1903 years.\* Simplicius, an accredited author in these matters, relates, that Callisthenes was commissioned, at the request of Aristotle, to fetch from Babylon the records of those observations. The Book of Job shews that the Chaldeans were, in his time, acquainted with astronomy: "He stretcheth out the north over the empty place, and hangeth the earth upon nothing. By his spirit he hath garnished the heavens; his hand hath formed the crooked serpent!"† "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? Can'st thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season, or guide Arcturus with his sons? Knowest thou the ordinances of heaven? and canst thou set the dominion thereof in the earth?"‡ The elegant expostulations of the prophet Isaiah, challenging and exposing the vain pretensions of the Chaldean astrologers, sufficiently proves the study of the stars to have been a common profession among them: "Let now the astrologers, the star-gazers, the monthly prognosticators, stand up, and save thee, O Babylon! from the things which shall come upon thee!" The Chaldean astronomers were the first discoverers of the ecliptic periods of the sun and moon; it was with them the cycle of eclipses was first known, called the *Saros*, or Chaldean cycle, containing two hundred and twenty-three synodical months, or eighteen Julian years, ten days, (when the cycle contains five leap days, and eleven days when the same cycle contains four leap days,) seven hours, forty-three minutes, one fourth: in which time all correspondent new moons, full moons, and eclipses, return again.¶ The *Saros* is mentioned by Pliny, lib. ii. of his Natural History, and Syncellus, Chronogr. p. 17.

\* Vide Strauchius's Chronology of the Chaldean Epoch, book iv. chap. iv.

† Job, ch. xxvi.

‡ Ch. xxxix. Isa. ch. xlvi.

¶ See Stone's Mathemat. Dict. art. Eclipse.

The Egyptians, the ancient rivals of the Assyrians in antiquity, arts, and empire, must be allowed some claims in the early cultivation of astronomy. Their most ancient observations include a period in which happened three hundred and seventy-three eclipses of the sun, and eight hundred and thirty-two eclipses of the moon, and this period descends down to the time of Alexander of Macedon, but the commencement of it is not known. Gassendus relates from Diodorus, among the more memorable astronomical instruments used by the ancients, a stupendous orrery made in Egypt, and plundered by Cambyzes about 500 years before Christ. This is described as a great circle of gold, of a cubit thickness, and three hundred and sixty-five cubits in circumference, on which were inscribed the zodiacal signs, with the three hundred and sixty-five days of the solar year, and the hours of the rising and setting of the sun and stars. The Egyptian astronomers are supposed to have first ascertained the apparent diameters of the sun and moon, and to have determined the solar year. Their instrument by which they observed the apparent diameter of the sun, is described by Macrobius as a marble concave hemisphere, adjusted with the horizon, and graduated within according to the horary or meridian distances; with this they observed the rising and setting sun at the time of the equinoxes, watching the moment when the upper limb of the sun's disc appeared in the horizon, and what lines his shadow made until his lower limb appeared; by this rude method, only perfected by long and continued observation, they ascertained the sun's apparent diameter at 33 min. 15 sec. of the circle, which is about the 648th part, and nearly agrees with the determination of modern astronomers, who have assigned the same at a mean 32 min. 05 sec. and at most 32 min. 19 sec. Macrobius says, they computed the sun's apparent diameter to be the ninth part of an hour; but, according to Ptolemy, the ancient geographers numbered their meridians to every third part of an hour, or distance of five degrees of longitude; now the ninth part of such division of five degrees gives the number above stated, viz. 33 min. 15 sec. which reconciles Macrobius, and corrects a most sensible error.

The Greeks received from the Chaldeans and Egyptians; as to the Grecians, says Gassendus, though some have thought they might put in also a claim to



to the honour of being the authors of this admirable science, yet by the judgment of even Plato himself they are to lay by the pretence of competition. "For (saith he) the first that made sydercal inspections was a barbarian; a more ancient nation than our own bred those men who first devoted their minds to that study, in respect of the summer-like serenity and perspicuity of the air, such as Egypt enjoys, and Syria, where all the stars are clearly visible, and no clouds nor mists obscure the beautiful face of heaven." Among the Greeks, Thales the Milesian, who flourished in the 150th Olympiad,\* was the earliest famed for the science of numbers, geometry, and astronomy. He is said to have observed the apparent diameter of the sun, which he computed at the 720th part of the great circle or zodiac, supposed divided into 360 degrees, and consequently computed the same at 30 minutes; and after him Aristarchus and Archimedes concluded on the same quantity. Thales also observed the nature and courses of eclipses, which he calculated to exactness, and is said also to have determined the solar year of 365 days; thus was he the first of astronomers among the Greeks for science, but the last and greatest was Hipparchus. Hipparchus the Bythinian flourished about the 160th Olympiad;† he has been called the prince of astronomers, from his discoveries, improvements, and reformation of the science. Pliny makes frequent and honorable mention of this great man, and places him in the number of those sublime geniuses, who, by the prediction of eclipses, shewed that men ought not to be surprised at this phenomenon. Hipparchus extended his favourite science beyond Thales, and others of his countrymen, for he made an ephemerides for six hundred years to come; he so carefully observed what concerned eclipses, that he found out the proportions of their intervals; he observed that the eclipses of the moon might return at five months end, and those of the sun at seven. He is also greatly admired for his knowledge of the stars, and for having described their number, situation, and magnitudes: and also for putting posterity in a capacity for discovering not only whether they appear or disappear, but also whether they change their place

and station in the heavens, and increase or decrease. He endeavoured to reduce to rule many discoveries he made, and invented new instruments, whereby he marked their places in the heavens. Finally, he recommended the knowledge of the heavens as worthy the study of mankind, and what would recompence the greatest labours of any who should be able to fathom those mysteries. Pliny and others called him, on this account, the *Confident of Nature*; the eulogies he bestows upon the astronomers upon that occasion seem to be well grounded, which may be read thus—"Illustrious men! nay more than men, who first discovered the laws by which those divinities were governed, and first set free the minds of men who used to tremble at eclipses, fearing they augured terrible calamities, or the extinction of those glorious luminaries. Hail! ye interpreters of heaven, learned in the nature of all things, and the discoverers of a subject whereby you have overcome both gods and men! for what mortal, seeing those things, and the stated labours of the stars, will not be content with the necessity to which their own nature is subjected!"

From Thales to Hipparchus elapsed a period of about 400 years, during which interval flourished many eminent philosophers and mathematicians among the Greeks, several of whom were eminent for their knowledge and skill in astronomy. Anaximander, a disciple and successor of Thales, first publicly taught and explained the obliquity of the zodiac, and invented the Gnomon. Cleomedes wrote on the magnitude and dimensions of the earth, and of the celestial circles of the heavens; the motions of the planets and stars, the zodiac, and eclipses. Aristarchus invented sundials of a new construction, and wrote a treatise on the magnitude and distance of the sun and moon. Cleostratus and Meton reformed the Greek calendar by adjustments of the lunar cycle; and Eudoxus and Callippus added in their theories to the number of the celestial spheres.

But more particularly have the modern astronomers consulted the ancients in their most difficult and elaborate calculations, wherein only a lapse of ages can assist in the determination of the more slow and complicated motions of the heavenly bodies. Thales and Anaximander knew the obliquity of the zodiac in their time, about 500 years before the Christian era, but by what quantity

\* Vid. Martin's Biographia Philosophica.

† Before Christ 149.



tity I find not. Eratoshenes, librarian to Ptolemy Evergetes I. about the year of Christ 190, by the help of the armillary sphere in the Perticus of Alexandria, defined the obliquity of the zodiac to be twenty-three degrees and fifty-one minutes, which Hipparchus and Ptolemy constantly followed. "The obliquity of the ecliptic," says M. de la Caille, "is subject to some small periodic variations, besides what appears in comparing the modern observations with those which have been successively made by different astronomers for above twenty centuries; whereby it is found to decrease continually, but so slow as to be less than a minute in each century."\* The works of modern astronomers may be consulted thereon. He reckons the obliquity at 23 deg. 28 min. 35 sec. the obliquity for the year 1815 is stated at 23 deg. 28 min. which absolute decrease in so small a quantity could not be safely determined without the observations of the ancients.

Claudius Ptolemæus, commonly called Ptolemy, a celebrated philosopher and mathematician, was born at Pelusium, and taught astronomy at Alexandria, in Egypt. He flourished in the time of the Emperor Antoninus, and died about the year of our Lord 147. He is said to be of royal extraction, and has always been reckoned the prince of astronomers among the ancients, and in his works has left us an entire body of that science. His book, called *Almagestum Magnum*, or the great Construction of Mathematical Astronomy, will perpetuate his name to latest posterity. This great work is divided into thirteen books: in the first he treats of the earth and its spherical figure and situation in respect to other planetary bodies in the system, and also of the several imaginary circles of the same, with their distances from the equator. He also treats of the right and oblique ascension of the heavenly bodies in a right sphere. In the second book he treats of the habitable parts of the earth, according to the latitudes of places; and also of the phenomena of the heavenly bodies depending thereon. In the third book he treats of the magnitude of the year, and of the unequal motion of the sun through the zodiac. In the same book he gives the method of computing the mean motion

of the sun, and has calculated tables thereof, and likewise treats of the inequality of days and nights. In the fourth book he treats of the lunar motions; he gives tables for finding the mean motions of the moon, as also of her latitude and longitude. In this book likewise he compares the times of a great number of eclipses mentioned by Hipparchus, Callippus, and others; he has computed the places of the sun and moon according to their mean motions, from the first year of Nabonazar king of Egypt to his own time. In the fifth book he treats of the Astrolabe, and of the eccentricity of the lunar orbit, and the inequality of the moon's motion according to its distance from the sun. He also gives tables, and an universal canon of the inequality of the lunar motions, with a general calculation relating thereto. In the sixth book he treats of the conjunctions and oppositions of the sun and moon, with tables for computing the mean time when they happen; also of the boundaries of solar and lunar eclipses, and the method of computing them. In the seventh book he treats of the fixed stars, and of the methods of describing them, in their various constellations on the surface of an artificial globe. He rectifies the places of the stars to his own time, and shews how different they were from what they were in the times of Timocharis, Hipparchus, Aristillius, Callippus, and others. Then he gives a catalogue of the number of the stars in each of the northern constellations, with their latitude and longitude in the ecliptic, and the number of stars of each magnitude in the several constellations. In the eighth book he gives a catalogue of the fixed stars, and the number in each constellation in the southern hemisphere, as also of the twelve constellations of the zodiac. This catalogue of stars is the first that we have extant, and is the most valuable part of his works. In the ninth book he treats of the order of the sun, moon, and planets, with their periods, and tables of the mean motions of the five planets, of which he respectively treats in their order in the remaining books. This famous work of Ptolemy was originally written in Greek, and has been translated into Latin by several hands, the last of which was by Trapezuntius, and was published by his son at Basil, with a dedication to Pope Sixtus. This particular account of Ptolemy's elaborate work I have purposely collected

\* Elements of Astronomy, translated by John Robertson, F.R.S. art. 474, p. 206.



collected from Martin's *Biographica Philosophica*, with a view to gratify the lovers of astronomy in an article so curious and interesting. T. Y.

10, Crane-court; Jan. 1816.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**M**ANY commonly received opinions are notoriously erroneous, and none more so than that the truly brave are always merciful: facts and experience prove the very reverse; some of the bravest men that ever lived were most decidedly cruel—Peter the great, Frederick the great, Charles the twelfth, Suwarrow, Potemkin, &c. There seems to be no reason in nature why a man of strong nerves and an undaunted mind should abound in humane feelings, or that those who are deficient in firmness and resolution in the field of battle, should be particularly cruel. An army of women would probably not be so courageous as men, but for that reason they surely never could be suspected of inhumanity. Persons of great sensibility are naturally averse to cruelty, they cannot bear to witness it; there is, perhaps, very little merit in this sort of feeling, over which they have no control; it originates in physical temperament,—they sympathise strongly with their fellow creatures, and gratify themselves in relieving distress, which those of stronger nerves can behold unmoved.

A certain General used to boast of the strength of his nerves by saying he could breakfast in an hospital, dine in a slaughter-house, and sup on a field of battle. There is something imposing in great personal courage; but it is a virtue compatible with every vice, and what the rudest savages possess in an eminent degree. It is not unusual to hear persons express surprise when any celebrated military character is guilty of any crime or impropriety of conduct, as if personal courage had any connection with other moral qualities.

It is the same with individuals as with armies, the bravest are often the most cruel; witness the conduct of the Russians at Warsaw, Ismael, &c.; and the French armies, whose splendid military achievements have immortalised their name, have not been exempt from the imputation of cruelty; perhaps\* there is nothing on record equal to the

devotedness and courage shewn by a regiment of the imperial guards at the battle of Waterloo, who, rather than be taken, fired on each other, and fell by hundreds in sight of the enemy. Of late years much consequence has been attached to the military character: there is something very imposing in the "pomp and circumstance of war;" but it is to be hoped the military mania has had its day, and that the arts of peace will be chiefly cultivated by the rising generation. A. C.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HAT philanthropy may be recognized as a leading trait in the British character, there can be no doubt; that this amiable disposition has been exerted on many occasions with the most effective zeal is equally unquestionable; but it must be admitted, that there may be a zeal very laudable in itself, which, by being exerted without a competent degree of knowledge, will have its purposes frustrated; and, while we lament, that but a small part of the moral and physical evils which exist in the world can be removed by any human efforts, we may be assured, that it was as much the designation of a wise Providence that we should exercise the powers of discrimination, as to what part of those evils we should attempt to remove, as that we should exercise the feelings of benevolence; and indiscriminate charity may "revolt to vice and stumble on abuse."

Under the best intentions possible, and the feelings of genuine benevolence, the present rage is to build large asylums for the reception of the insane, upon a system which I consider as calculated to do great injury to the cause it is intended to advocate, and greatly to increase the evil it was intended to remove.

It is not my present purpose to enter into the arguments necessary to support my opinion, nor would it be practicable within the limits assigned for a single article in the Monthly Magazine; but I beg to avail myself of the extensive circulation of this miscellany to invite candid discussion, and I challenge refutation.

I am fully aware that a measure is much wanting for the better providing the best means of recovery for those afflicted with mental diseases, and for enforcing the application of those means; and that this can only be effected by the  
E aid

\* Vide Beauchamp's Account of Waterloo.



aid of a public purse and a legislative enactment; and I much wish to see the efforts of both directed to this purpose; for, if there is any thing to be attended to as a principle of action in what relates to insanity, it is that recovery from it should be the leading object. But large asylums upon the prevailing system do not, they cannot, furnish the best means of recovery; and, if they are the cause of substituting an inferior means, and of exhausting those resources in keeping, that would have been more advantageously employed in curing, they must do injury.

Such is the nature of insanity, that, where it has been neglected long, say for the space of two years, or has been under proper medical and moral treatment, say for the space of one year, without any symptoms of convalescence, no permanent recovery is to be expected; and the regular practitioner may very fairly resign all such cases to the care of simple humanity, or the efforts of quackery: a few solitary cases may be recovered afterwards, from unaccountable causes; but not a sufficient number to merit attention under a general system of treatment. A line may therefore be very properly drawn betwixt the curables and incurables; and a distinction has long been observed and acted upon, both at Bethlem and St. Luke's, in this particular.

We cannot, I think, estimate the new cases of insanity in Great Britain at less than two thousand annually; and, under the wretched treatment that generally prevails, we may calculate that one half recover or die under its first paroxysms, the other half living as incurable lunatics; and, if we give twenty years as the average term of life for incurables, the usual stock will be upwards of twenty thousand; nor can I think that the present stock is less, I fear it greatly exceeds that number. Now, to give comfortable accommodation to all these in large mad-houses would require an expense of ten times what would be necessary to meet all the new cases, with the very best system of treatment for recovery that the present state of knowledge could suggest; under which, I boldly assert, (from the test of experience,) that but very few would remain incurable. I acknowledge that a few lost cases would occur; but, in admitting that these would amount to one out of ten of the whole, I sincerely think that I concede too much; nor would I wish to shelter myself under the pretence that

those should be considered as recovered who were merely put into a state to be at large in society: I contend that they should be as well as they ever were before; for, in fact, I look upon recent insanity as no more than a crisis of nervous excitement, which, upon terminating favorably, leaves the patients in a better state of mental and physical health than they ever enjoyed previously; and if, instead of one thousand incurables annually, we had only two hundred, the stock, in due time, would be reduced to a number much less for the whole kingdom than are now to be found in London alone. Would it not be, therefore, better to leave all the incurables to the care of their present guardians, and entirely direct the efforts of any new measure to the purposes of recovery.

I feel myself obliged by the letter of Mr. Higgins, of Yorkshire, and consider what he says of the advantages of a public discussion of the question betwixt us as proofs of a candid and liberal mind. I must beg that he will do me the honour to read my "*Domestic Guide in Cases of Insanity*," published about nine years ago, and at a time I had no thoughts of ever keeping a mad-house; and also my Letter addressed to the chairman of the committee of the House of Commons. He will find too in my evidence before the committee, that I gave it as my opinion that large institutions for the insane, upon the system of county asylums, were much more likely to prevent recovery than to promote it, under the best regulations possible; I gave this opinion without premeditation, in answer to a question that was quite unexpected, though I am not disposed to retract this opinion, but rather to maintain it; but, as large asylums will be attended with great public expense, I make no doubt the advocates for these institutions are prepared to argue in their defence; I should be happy to hear what that defence is. In the mean time I purpose taking the opportunity of a future number for the communication of a few thoughts upon this important subject.

T. BAKEWELL.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
THE very frequent occupation of your pages, in the two last volumes, *pro* and *con*, as to the proper measure of hilly ground, seems to me to have arisen from the general inattention of the writers alluded to, to the two questions



questions originally, and very properly, put by Viator, at the bottom of page 29, of vol. xxxix. ; and to their replies being in consequence directed to the case he had previously stated, or to each other, rather than to these questions. I presume, therefore, to hope I may succeed in setting the matter at rest, by remarking,

1st. That in purchases or exchanges of lands, under which last the allotments by commissioners must be placed, the horizontal measure ought invariably to be used; and the same with regard to the letting of lands, and statements or calculations of acreable produce of crops; for the well-known reason, that no more vertical stems of any kind do stand on an inclined plane than on its base plane.

2d. That for some kinds of labour performed by measure on inclining ground,

such as paring and burning, trenching or digging ditches, &c. to a specified depth, measured perpendicular to the surface, or for dibbling, planting, &c. at specified distances, measured on the surface, undoubtedly the hypotenusal or surface measure ought to be used; but in measuring, mowing, reaping, felling of underwood, or other upright crops, the horizontal measure is most proper, even though it might be necessary to consider the additional labour occasioned by the declivity, in fixing the price per acre, rod, &c.

Thus, therefore, your correspondent N. Y. in p. 495, will perceive, that different acres are sometimes necessary; and I may add, that such have been used, in very numerous instances, within the knowledge of one who hopes, on this subject, to be,

OMEGA.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for the last TWELVE MONTHS at CARLISLE.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	Wind.	
	High.	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.			W. S.W. S. & S.E.	E. N.E. N. & NW
January . .	45	13	32.85	30.51	29.00	29.90	.82	10	13	18
February . .	51	31	42.71	30.47	29.16	29.71	1.54	19	23	5
March . .	60	32	43.6	30.35	28.71	29.618	4.05	27	27	4
April . .	73	31	46.8	30.45	29.21	29.964	.86	8	9	21
May . .	68	44	53.7	30.33	29.38	29.895	3.86	18	18	13
June . .	76	47	57.	30.37	29.47	29.892	3.13	12	10	20
July . .	68	46	58.	30.35	29.65	29.091	1.66	9	15	16
August . .	70	47	58.	30.34	29.48	29.98	2.54	13	23	8
September .	72	38	55.3	30.27	29.33	29.933	3.38	16	23	7
October . .	60	40	50.	30.45	28.95	29.823	3.77	19	25	6
November .	55	13	36.86	33.71	28.71	29.966	2.22	11	17	13
December .	49	2	34.08	30.51	28.75	29.74	3.93	18	18	13
Annual Mean .			47.4	Ann. Mean	29.8676		31.76	180	221	144
							Total.	Tot.	Tot.	Tot.

*General Remarks on the Weather, &c. observed at Carlisle during the year 1815.*

*January.*—The weather for the first six days was calm, humid, and foggy; from the 7th till the 16th it was changeable, and at times very stormy, with heavy showers of snow. On the 17th frost commenced, which, with varied degrees of severity, continued till the end of the month. On the 20th, about four inches depth of snow fell; and, during the greater part of the month, all

the surrounding mountains were perfectly white.

*February.*—The average temperature of this month—42.71, is unusually high for the season. The weather was invariably mild, with drizzling showers and strong westerly winds.

*March,* which in this climate is generally a dry month, with easterly winds, was this year perfectly the reverse; twenty-seven days were wet, and the wind, which was often very violent, was, on the same number of days, from the

E 2

W. S.W.

W. S.W. or S.: from the 8th till the 17th, we had showers of hail, rain, and sleet, when much snow was observed on the mountains.

*April.*—The weather during this month was dry and favourable for the season; the former half was extremely warm and brilliant: on the 1st the thermometer was as high as  $73^{\circ}$ ; from the 15th till the 26th, it was cold, with light showers of snow and frosty nights; the remainder was mild and pleasant.

*May.*—The depth of rain 3.86 inches, which fell this month, exceeds what we generally experience in the same season; the weather was mild, and the rains moderate and regular, which proved very favourable to vegetation. Thunder was heard at a distance on the 11th.

*June.*—In the former half of this month we had much lightning and thunder; in the afternoon of the 15th the lightning was extremely vivid, and the thunder loud and appalling. The weather continued showery till the 23d; the remainder was fair and brilliant.

*July.*—The temperature of this month is low for the season; on one day only (28th) the thermometer was at  $68^{\circ}$ , and the average for the whole month only  $58^{\circ}$ . The trifling quantity of rain fell in light showers, in the former part of the month. The great proportion of fair weather proved very favourable for securing the hay and ripening the corn.

*August.*—The weather continued very favourable for the harvest, till about the middle of the month; it afterwards was showery and extremely moist and sultry.

*September.*—The first four days were wet and sultry; from the 5th till the 21st, it was fair and brilliant; during the last six days of this period, the heat was extremely oppressive; in the latter part of the month we had some very heavy rains. It is a circumstance deserving of remark, that, excepting the 29th of June, when the thermometer was  $76^{\circ}$ , the 1st of April, it being only eleven days after the vernal, and the 15th of this month, only a week before the autumnal equinox, happened to be the hottest days this year; namely, on the 1st of April the thermometer was  $73^{\circ}$ , and the 15th of the present month  $72^{\circ}$ .

*October.*—The dry and pleasant weather which occurred in the former part of this month, finished in these northern districts a most abundant harvest; after the 15th we had rain (more or less) every day, till the 27th, when, on that morning, the surrounding mountains

were observed to be partially covered with snow; the remaining five days were cold, with a strong north wind.

*November.*—The weather experienced this month is probably without a parallel in the same season, in this climate; during the first fortnight it was generally as mild as summer, and chiefly fair till the 12th, when we had a very heavy fall of rain; and on the following morning the rivers, which environ this city, overflowed their banks to a greater extent than we have witnessed for many years. On the 14th, some of the highest mountains appeared to be covered very deep with snow. On the 15th, a most intense frost commenced, with a light fall of snow, which continued, with some trifling exceptions, with great severity till the end of the month. On the 16th the thermometer was  $17^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ ; on the morning of the 19th,  $16^{\circ}$ ; in the evening,  $15^{\circ}$ ; on the morning of the 20th it was as low as  $13^{\circ}$ ; and on the 23d and 24th,  $17^{\circ}$ . The extremes of temperature this month is 42 degrees, and of the barometer 2 inches. Scarcely a breeze of wind was observable during these sixteen days of frost; it was almost invariably marked by a dead calm.

*December* began with a mild thaw, and the weather continued moist and showery till the 7th; it afterwards was variable, with trifling frosts and light showers of snow, till the 16th, when, on that morning, about nine inches depth of snow fell here; but, in the mountainous districts, it probably was more than three times that depth: frost now commenced, with intervals of greater severity, but more seasonable than that of the preceding month. On the morning of the 17th, thermometer  $10^{\circ}$ ; evening  $3^{\circ}$ ; the following evening  $2^{\circ}$ ; the following morning  $5^{\circ}$ ; and in the evenings of 21st and 22d,  $15^{\circ}$  and  $13^{\circ}$ ; some partial mid-day thaws occurred during this period, which were succeeded by intense frost in the nights; hence the public roads and paths became completely coated with thick ice, which rendered travelling extremely dangerous: the 23d and 24th was moderate thaw, when the greater part of the snow in the low grounds was dissolved: 25th was intense frost, and the following morning we were visited by another considerable fall of snow, accompanied with a violent south-east wind: 27th and 28th were moderate frost: 29th was mild thaw, (thermometer  $46^{\circ}$ ) and wet throughout, and the wind blew a hurricane from the S. S.W. which dissolved the snow suddenly



suddenly from the mountains, and was productive of very extensive mischief from the dreadful overflowing of the rivers; the river Eden was higher than it has been since the destructive flood of 1771: the 30th was moderate frost, bright and pleasant; 31st calm, mild, and humid. The extremes of temperature this month is 47 degrees; the barometer was remarkably variable,—the rising and falling of the mercury was frequently at the rate of one-tenth of an inch in an hour. The weather, during the two last months, have been extremely rigorous, and the sudden and violent changes are unprecedented in this part of the kingdom.

Carlisle; Jan. 2, 1816.

W. PITT.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING obligingly inserted the communication I sent you respecting the infamous persecution of the Protestants in the South of France, I shall thank you to publish in your valuable journal an anecdote of a French Protestant. His character, in very trying circumstances, was characterised by an inflexible integrity. Such an example is at all times edifying; it shews religious principle in its full vigour and exercise, whilst it reflects a distinguished honour upon the profession of our common Christianity.

“Bernard Palissy, a native of Saintes, in the South of France, lived in the reign of Henry the Third. He was a potter by trade, but, having an innate genius for the sciences, he devoted all the time he could spare from his pottery to the cultivation of them. The king hearing of him, and curious to see so extraordinary a character, sent for him to Paris, and had several interviews with him. Palissy was by religion a Protestant, and it was thought that his religious principles were the great obstacle to his fortune. One day the king told him, that unless he would change his religion he should be compelled at length to withdraw his protection from him. Palissy heard the king with the respect due to his rank, but answered, in a firm and dignified tone, ‘Your Majesty has frequently told me that you pitied my case; but, since you can say that you shall be compelled to withdraw your protection from me, I now pity your’s; this is not the language of a king! Yet know, sire, that not the whole faction of the Guises, nor all your Catholic subjects united, shall ever compel a poor potter

of Saintes to bow the knee to senseless images of wood and stone!’ The king was so struck with the answer, that he never mentioned after the subject of changing his religion to Palissy, but suffered him in a short time to return home to his native town, where he remained in peace to the end of life. He lived to a great age, never forsaking his business, nor ceasing, in his moments of leisure, to follow his favourite scientific pursuits. From having owed his subsistence entirely to his pottery, and from not having risen to fortune, though extremely noticed for his talents, he used to say that he never had but two real friends—heaven and earth!”

JOHN EVANS.

*Pullin's Row, Islington;*

Jan. 8, 1816.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

COWLEY is justly placed at the head of the metaphysical school, the last and the best of those once popular writers. His genius was great, his information extensive; but, by a fatal perversion of taste, he was led to seek after false and meretricious beauties, and fritter away, upon trifling conceits and far-fetched allusions, those talents which were equal to the most masterly undertakings. His odes are his best productions. If they do not discover fewer blemishes than his other works, they are more replete with beauties to atone for them. Perhaps the Hymn to Light is the most perfect epitome of both, and will give the reader who has not patience to wade through the mass of rubbish under which his noblest gems are always buried, the best idea of the general style and genius of this neglected author. With all his faults he deserves to be better known; and literature would not suffer if some half-dozen of the popular writers of later ages were entirely banished from our shelves to make room for “the melancholy Cowley.”

The characteristics of Waller's poetry are gaiety and sweetness of versification. All is smooth, flowing, and elegant, calculated sometimes to charm the fancy, and always to please the ear, but

“The heart—the heart is lonely still.”

Nursed amidst the storms of contending parties, and rocked upon the waves of a long and destructive revolution, the genius of Butler looked serenely on the surrounding mass of crime and folly; and the vital influence of his gaze created those shapes of humour and beauty



beauty which will exist when the characters and circumstances, of which they are all the prototypes, have sunk into oblivion. That, that eventful era produced characters who merited all the obloquy with which they have been loaded by the unsparing hand of satire, cannot be doubted; but, at the same time, it is equally certain that the pictures which Butler has drawn are strong caricatures, and that among the party which he has denounced with indiscriminate invective were,

—“Men, high-minded men,  
Who knew their rights, and knowing dar'd  
maintain.”

We know what an influential bias circumstances have upon opinion, and we also know what a distorted medium opinion presents to the eye of the understanding. The republican party failed, and, with the generality of mankind, want of success is want of merit. Those who would have been the panegyrists of Cromwell became the worshippers of Charles; the pens which were about to flourish an encomium on liberty, started off into a demonstration of “the divinity that does hedge a king;” and the man who had lately been doomed to death for tyranny and treason, was suddenly metamorphosed into a martyr, and honoured with a red-letter-day in the calendar. So much for the consistency of opinion.

But Butler was a poet, and as such it was his to extract from among the dross and tinsel of the times that ore which he was to give in exchange for immortality. The follies and the foibles, the weaknesses and the crimes, distinguishing the era in which he lived, have been wrought by him into that exquisite work, which displays the rarest combination of originality, keenness, and severity of satire in any age or language. Butler too has occasional passages of serious and unironical beauty. Whoever has read *Hudibras* (and who is there who has not?) will remember that fine passage, “*The Moon put off her veil of light,*” &c. which may challenge a comparison with any thing in our language. The great defect in the poem is somewhat similar to what every reader must be conscious exists in the *Faery Queene*; the difficulty of sustaining with coherency, throughout a long work, fictitious and unreal characters and sentiments. The powers of Spenser and Butler (and there seldom, if ever, existed greater) are too weak to

interest us continually in the allegorical actors of the *Faery Queene*, or in the uninterrupted vein of irony which runs through the poem of *Hudibras*. In a long work the thread of allegory will necessarily be spun so fine, as to be frequently imperceptible, and the characters will consequently be divested of their original appearance, and rise into real and unfeigning beings. So too, the language of irony must, by unceasing use, lose its effect, and the mind involuntarily receives it, not as the assumed, but the real language and sentiment of the author. Indeed it is frequently not very easy to discover whether he is speaking with seriousness or ironically. It requires an effort to recall the original and hidden meaning to the mind, and that effort destroys the force of wit, which consists in the sudden combination of remote and unexpected, but, at the same time, obvious resemblances.

Of all the various forms in which literature exerts its power to captivate, I think we may safely assert, that the strongest and most interesting is a domestic tragedy. Comedy is founded upon the evanescent manners of a certain period, and with them must sink into comparative oblivion; but, even when operating in their most powerful degree, no one needs to be informed how much weaker are the mirthful than the melancholy emotions. Also, those departments of tragedy which are engaged in the revolutions of state, which decide the destinies of empires, and introduce us to the intimacy of potentates and kings, have not near so strong a hold upon the affections, nor command so powerful and all-engaging an interest. The heart can expand itself better in a narrower sphere, and requires an impulse with which it is more intimately connected, to put in motion all its energies and its sympathies, its solitudes and its fears. Hence the charm which hangs round the tragedies of *Otway*, and throws a magic lustre over so many of his scenes. Of all our dramatic writers he is the most simple and unaffected: if he is seldom sublime, he is also scarcely ever bombastic; and, if his descriptions are introduced where they do not appear entirely appropriate to the situation of the describer, they are nevertheless replete with energy, beauty, and tenderness. Indeed, in description, his is no ordinary pencil; and, in the pathetic, it would be doing him an injustice to rank him inferior to any one but “him who has no equal.” He has  
been



been justly accused of a want of judgment in his plots. That of the "Orphan" turns upon an incident whose indelicacy is only equalled by its improbability; and in the "Venice Preserved" he has chosen a band of ruffians and murderers for his heroes. In particular scenes and passages Otway is peculiarly happy. Perhaps the quarrel of Brutus and Cassius is not fraught with more natural and affecting circumstances than that of Jaffier and Pierre. Both display the most genuine marks of genius in their authors, energy without rant, and passion without declamation. The description of the witch, the unrivalled passage, "You took her up a little tender flower," &c. and many others, are universally known and admired. His characters are perhaps the most defective parts of his performance; although they cannot be said to be incongruous and unnatural, yet there is generally something wanting. Although their outline is correct, still it is nothing but an outline; the touchings which should finish, the shadings which should vary, the circumstances which should relieve, are wanting to complete the picture. But this censure is not without exceptions. Otway's forte was the delineation of female beauty and misfortune, which no one ever made so interesting as he has done. The characters of Monimia and Belvidera are equal, if not superior, to the Desdemona of Shakespeare himself.

Kentish Town; HENRY NEELE.  
December 15, 1815.

In my communication, vol. xxxix. page 485, col. 2, line 20, for *obscurity* read *obscenity*; and vol. xl. page 203, col. 2, line 3 from bottom, for *imitable* read *inimitable*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE, doubtless in common with many other of your numerous readers, been shocked at the violently inflammatory and insulting language of a person improperly assuming the name of "Justice," in p. 591 of vol. xl. towards the most ancient, most numerous, and most importantly useful, class of men in this once happy island, its now unreasonably depressed agriculturists; and towards the landed interest, whom, at the bottom of page 502, he plainly menaces with "compulsion" to lower their rents, by "the violent and fatal revenge of an unlicensed rabble, infuriated and made desperate!"—by what, I would ask?—Surely not by the

high prices of provisions, which, in the plenitude of his generosity towards farmers, this Mr. Justice (Shallow) admits to have "in some degree fallen."

Are we then again, Mr. Editor, to witness the disgraceful outrages of mobs, excited by the writings and speeches of shallow demagogues, such as those of the dealer in ministerial puff and pastry, which were the boasted, yet disgraceful, engine of exciting the late corn-bill mobs.

It is with real justice said, that "he whose income has artificially been augmented without the increase of his own labour or industry, has no cause to complain of taxes," calculated to equalise the grievous weight of public burthens; and such I contend to be at this moment the case of the stock-holder, nearly the whole of whose individual moneys were lent to the minister, under the depreciated state of circulating paper medium, which obtained previous to the year 1814; certainly a larger amount was so lent than all the present debt amounts to, enormous as it is. Why then, in the name of common sense, are these stockholders to continue to receive interest to amounts which will purchase them full twice the quantum of provisions and other necessities of life, and numerous luxuries also, which could be so purchased from the dividends on the same stock at the time, and many of them long after their stock was so purchased.

Instead, therefore; of the quack-like "panacea" of lowering rents, the evident effect of which would be, to complete the impending ruin of artizans, tradesmen, and labourers, who exist in such vast numbers throughout the land by the expenditure of rents, and the competency of farmers, in common with, although in a much greater degree, from their numbers, those of all other classes exercising "their own labour and industry," without living, as idle drones, on the labour of others;—instead, I say, of this, or any other palliative measures, the radical one imperiously called for by "existing circumstances" is, to lower the amount of taxes to be annually raised for paying interest on the debt, from fifty millions, to which it is said to amount at the least, to thirty millions, or thereabouts; apportioning the reduction equitably among the different kinds of stock; and either making a reserve to relieve the individual hardships which would otherwise be inflicted by these measures, on those who could prove the



the *bona-fide* investment of their property in the stock they now hold, before the medium in which it was transferred became depreciated by the general and universal rise of prices of all articles; or by giving such ancient stock-holders an additional quantity of stock (as is done in the biddings for loans), by way of compensation for the nominal reduction of their dividends.

By means of these savings to the public purse, the odious income-tax, assessed taxes, &c. might be taken off, and farmers be enabled to continue the spirited cultivation of the soil, and even extend it to meet the wants of an increasing population, at prices nearly as low as at present, without any greater diminution of rents than would enable the land-owners to support their proper rank, and continue that expenditure, even in luxuries, which has become to the body politic little less essential than the flow of vital blood is to the natural body.

The present question and crisis of the country is of tremendous moment; and I intreat of your many able correspondents an immediate, dispassionate, and full discussion, before, unfortunately for Britain, it may prove too late.

Jan. 4, 1816.

EQUITY.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**P**AGES 474 and 528 of your last Number, have very properly been devoted to accounts of the meritorious exertions of Messrs. Clanny, Brandling, Stephenson, Murray, and Davy, towards producing close lamps, or safe lanterns, which might be used in the coal-pits, when such are charged with carburetted hydrogen gas, almost to the explosive point, without setting fire thereto.

Through the active exertions of Mr. Tilloch, the Editor of the "Philosophical Magazine," the Royal Society have been pleased, for once, to dispense with their standing rule, forbidding the publication of papers read before them, prior to the appearance of their own volume of Transactions; in order to put the public as speedily as possible in possession of a valuable paper on the above subject, communicated to them November 9, by Sir Humphry Davy.

In the Proceedings of Learned Societies in Mr. T.'s Magazine, p. 468, the particulars are pretty fully stated of another paper, read before the Royal Society on the 7th of last month, from Dr.

Reid Clanny, supplementary to his former paper, read on the 20th of May 1813, proposing the first of the safe-lamps, above-mentioned, for coal-pits, liable, if otherwise lighted, to explode and destroy the workmen: in this last paper, Dr. Clanny seems with rather too much justice to complain of the inattention to his lamp, by the coal-owners and agents, &c. during more than two years, so fatally distinguished by loss of colliers' lives; and not only so, but of the opposition given to any trial of his lamp, where so much wanted, until October last, about the time or after Sir H. D. had appeared amongst them, and conferred some popularity on the pursuit: at length, however, principally through the praise-worthy exertions of Mr. Holmes, Dr. C. had made two trials of his lamp in different pits, whose works were, at the time, in highly explosive states, with the utmost security and success.

I should have felt peculiarly happy, if the events, last alluded to, appeared in any considerable degree likely to draw attention to the true causes of the alarming increase of liability to fire-damp accidents, so peculiar in their frequency of occurrence and extent of mischief in the Tyne and Wear district, compared with any others of the numerous coal-districts in the British isles; which causes I have laboured to develope, and to shew the remedies, in your Number for July last, page 524: yet, strange as it may appear to the practical men of other coal-districts pursuing a different system, and happily avoiding thereby the frequency and extent of accidents, which Northumberland and Durham have to deplore, and strange as it must also appear to every reflecting reader, Dr. Clanny, in his supplementary paper above-mentioned, is the only person (as far as I know,) who has yet publicly admitted the existence or the operativeness of the causes I allude to, viz. the too small number of pits sunk, the consequent inordinate and long continued extension of works in several directions, from single pits, instead of forming detached works, and the neglect, too commonly, of separate ventilation, or upcast pits, from the highest parts of the coal-hollows in each work, rather than the lowest, as is now too generally there practised.

The paper of Sir Humphry Davy expressly mentions his entire conviction, "that, as far as ventilation was concerned, the resources of modern science had



had been fully employed," and that safe lanterns, calculated by the extinguishment of their light, whenever explosions might be dreaded, to "oblige the miners to retire till the workings were properly cleared" of the explosive mixture of gases, are the only remaining means of preventing accidents. And, as this opinion seems to me calculated to occasion, for a time at least, the continuance, and perhaps the further extension, of what I have stated to be the causes of the mischiefs that have been deplored, I must beg to be indulged in making some further observations on the subject.

*First*, then, I am ready so far to agree with Sir Humphry, as to admit, that it might be very difficult, and perhaps impossible, for any person to suggest material improvements on the mechanical means adopted by Mr. Buddle, and other coal-viewers, in the ventilation of the workings of some of the pits, while such individual workings have only a moderate extent; but when Mr. Buddle, in his admirable paper on this subject, of which you have given a brief outline in pages 445 to 449, of your 38th volume, informs us, (p. 446,) that he has, in some of the modern Tyne and Wear workings, known "the run of the air," or length of individual air-passage, (through the whole extent of which an uninterrupted current must perpetually be maintained, or imminent danger ensues,) to exceed thirty miles; and again, (p. 449) "that any further application of mechanical agency towards preventing explosions in (these) coal-mines would be ineffectual. Surely it is high time now to begin retracing those steps, which have been occasioned, by a too great reliance on the system of ventilation, newly introduced here, about the commencement of the present reign, and which have ever since been continued in general use, "without any rival method being thought of," (p. 448;) further and further, through this long period, extending the magnitudes of the individual works, and the number of lives placed in hourly and increasing jeopardy in each of them.

*Second*. Neither Sir Humphry Davy, or any other eminent or competent chemists have, as far as I know, given us the least reason to expect, that, by any chemical methods, sufficiently cheap and ready, in their application, the vast quantities of atmospherically mixed carburetted hydrogen gas can be rendered unexplosive, which by far the

majority of coal-strata evolve, when dug into, or which their workings produce, as Mr. Buddle seems, perhaps, too sanguine in expecting, at the end of his paper, page 449.

How far Mr. B's concluding hint, as to the practicability, by chemical means, of so far changing the nature of explosive air, at the time of admitting it into a close lamp, that it shall continue safely to burn, and give light, where an open candle would fire the surrounding medium, has probability in its favour, I am quite unable to say; such a kind of safe lamp appears, however, to me a great desideratum, for the occasional use of the viewers, overmen, wastemen, and assistants, when exploring unfrequented parts of the works, or in re-opening or repairing any parts of the ventilation works, after an interruption or accidents, as I will further mention presently.

*Fourthly*. Admitting that the extinguished lights of the safe-lamps at present proposed, might, if adopted throughout a work, force greater part of the colliers to retire from the danger of an explosion, (danger, which more effective ventilation might have prevented,) several of them must, in most of such cases, stay behind; and, entirely unassisted by these new lamps, remove the cause of obstruction to ventilation, while imperfectly lighted by the sparks of a steel-mill, which Mr. Buddle shews to have its dangers, although of a far less imminent kind, I apprehend, than the suffocation which would await those who were to resort to a burning charcoal fire, to give them light in so close a place, as has been recently recommended. Still, the pit would, in the mean time, be thrown out of work, and the increasing impatience of the coalmasters, their agents and men, under every repetition of such a loss, would, doubtless, induce a greater degree of hardihood, until at length the new lamps were thrown aside, and ventilation again solely trusted to, as at present.

*Fifthly*. Weighty objections have been urged against the use of the proposed safety lamps, on account of the danger of their-being overturned, or crushed to pieces, by falls of metals from the roof, or by pieces of coal, &c. propelled by the tools of the workmen; or to be deranged and rendered useless by the carelessness or inadvertence of the men, &c.: but, to me, more weighty objections than the above appear, in the unsuitness of lamps or lanterns of any



sort, for most of the purposes of the operative collier.

The dark-coloured, irregular, and unreflecting nature of the surfaces of a coal-work, do not admit of the same being so fully and generally lighted as is usual in other working places: the cost of oil or tallow, and the increased consumption of oxygen gas to effect this more perfect lighting, and the additional heat of azotic and carbonic gas, thereby evolved, all alike concur to restrain the consumption of light in most coal-pits, to the lowest possible limit.

Accordingly, in many pits, only a few of the most frequented gates, or passages, near to the working shaft, have any fixed lamps or constant light; the boys, called trappers, stationed to open and shut the air-doors, when men or train-waggons pass, mostly sit in the dark; and whole strings of teams, drawn by horses, (or asses) are often seen passing along the rail-way passages, lighted only by a single candle, stuck on the foremost waggon.

Each working collier is furnished with his candle, rather of the smaller kind, and a lump of stiffly tempered clay, which serves him for a candle-stick, whereby his candle can either be placed on the floor, or stuck against any of the sides of the work, and be instantly removed to any new situation, so as to cast its whole light on the very point or place where his work lies. By which system, the general or complete lighting of the place becomes so little necessary, that few things have struck strangers so much, in viewing a coal-work, as the comparative darkness in which the men work.

Besides the almost insuperable difficulty of readily throwing the light of a close lamp, or lantern, on any particular point, and even into a narrow chink, as must be done, while holing or undermining and cutting the coal; a great loss of light, (and consequent waste of oil and oxygen,) must be sustained, in passing the light through horn, or even glass, in the ordinary state in which such lamps could be kept in use, even with the utmost care.

In my Report on Derbyshire, vol. 1, p. 186, I have endeavoured to point out the impropriety and injustice to the inhabitants of all the south-east of England, in charging the same duty on all coals carried coast-ways, without regard to the nearness to, and consequent cheapness with which some of such

coals might be put on ship-board, and the distance and consequent expense unavoidably attending the shipment of others of such coals; by means of which heavy and disproportioned tax, an effectual monopoly is principally created, in favour of the Durham and Northumberland pits, as the only ones on or near to the eastern coast of England, although very numerous other pits have rail-ways, canals, and river navigation connected therewith.

Under the operation of this monopoly, it must be evident, that the effects of all errors of system, or management, and even of the accidents consequent thereupon, must fall, in increased prices of the article, on us the consumers, in the metropolis and south-eastern parts of the kingdom; and hence, it is not merely on the score of humanity that I have stood forwards in the inquiry, and hope others more able will do the same, as to, whether the coal-pits supplying London, and a wide range of its vicinity, are managed on the best and safest principles?

That this question cannot be fully answered in the affirmative, I have, I think, shewn; and by way of preventing, as far as may be, not only the loss of numerous and valuable lives, but the consequent expense also of maintaining their more numerous dependants, and the still greater losses and enhancement of the price of coals, consequent upon every accident stopping the working of the pits; I beg further to suggest, that some of the farthest extended subterranean works in the Tyne and Wear district, ought, without delay, to be subdivided into smaller ones, by the sinking of new drawing pits on the lowest part, and air-pits on the highest part of their coal-seams, dividing the works by very strong and close stone walls, at all points of their junction, except one for correcting their water-levels, by a proper sized and adjustable aperture, through an equally strong wall, several feet below the water's surface, (like an inverted syphon); by which means an explosion, or imburst of water happening, could neither destroy or throw out of work any large number of men; and the present system of ventilation, steadily persevered in and improved, wherever practicable, might so effectually air these more moderate sized works, as to render the ordinary use of safe lanterns as perfectly useless, as they seem at present inapplicable to general use.

By



By all this, I by no means wish to be understood as undervaluing safe lanterns, in their proper places; that is, in the hands of prudent over-lookers, while exploring the works, on every apprehension of danger, and occasionally to light thurlers and openers of new levels, gates, or passages, in parts of the coal which may be expected suddenly to furnish great blowers or gusts of inflammable gas; the fiery blasts from which places, when attended, in a well ventilated work, with no immediate consequences to the workmen on the spot, beyond a slight scorching, have often been known to force down, or so to derange the partitions or doors used to direct the subterranean current of air, as to throw the whole pit out of work for several days.

The deliberate and more perfect examination which overlookers and viewers may make, by the aid of a safe lantern, into the causes and circumstances attending defective ventilation, and in superintending their removal, are amongst their most prominent advantages: but here, as in almost every other visit of good to man in this life, evil attends closely at the door; for, if this increase of personal security to the managers of coal-works, should tend in the least degree to relax their unwearied attention to the present, and even to more perfect general ventilation of their pit works; and to the performing of all occasional operations of danger, while the least possible number of men are within reach of its effects, and when none of them are unapprised of the impending danger, from which they might otherwise have a chance of escaping; in such cases, I say, humane and thinking persons will only have to deplore greater mischiefs than heretofore, instead of the security and advantages now looked for.

To conclude, I beg to press on the attention of the coal-owners, and lessees and their agents, the institution, without delay, of the most impartial and perfect comparative trials, into the merits and defects of all the several safe-lamps which have been, or may be brought forward; the liberal rewarding of those, who shall on such trial be found to have, with the most application and success, devoted their time and talents to this desirable object.

And, that a sufficient number of the lamp so selected, (or in lack of so desirable and general selection, some one of those now proposed) should always be kept ready trimmed and in perfect

order, in the office of the over-looker, on the pit-hill. That the coal-masters should enjoin their over-lookers to make, and as often as necessary to repeat, the experiments with these lamps, (and in which point they admit yet, perhaps, of great improvement,) which shew by the colour, or state of the flame, the progressive changes which the same undergoes, in different mixtures of gases, from that which is perfectly safe for common candles to that which extinguishes the safe lamp. And that, on every cessation from work on Sundays, or other occasions, the return of the men to the same, should, without fail, be preceded by an attentive over-looker, carefully noticing his safe-lamp, carried progressively through every part of works, before permitting the men to descend with their candles, and returning the same to the safe-lamp trimmer and keeper.

JOHN FAREY, sen.

Upper Crown-street, Jan. 6, 1816.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I AM induced to trouble you with a few observations, in consequence of your ample announcement, two or three months back, of the "Monuments, Ancient and Modern, of Hindoostan;" by M. Langlès. More than a year since I had noticed, in French advertisements, the appearance of the first number of that work, and I thought, that, if well conducted, it might form an elegant and valuable supplement, or sequel, to the grand work of our Messrs. Daniell,—*"Antiquities, Architecture, and Landscape Scenery of Hindoostan."* In your recent and unusually extended notice of its qualities, and its projected appearance in English as well as French, it became so attractive, that I was induced to order a few numbers already published of the French edition; and had I not cause, Mr. Editor, to feel some little surprise when I found that this work, as to the graphical part of it, that is, by much the most costly portion, is likely to prove, in substance, little else than a re-print, if I may apply that term to engraving, of the work of Messrs. Daniell, on a scale only about one-third larger than their beautiful aquatinta prints, reduced from their original Atlas edition, and now in the course of publication?

Forming my presumption from the plates of the first few numbers, and a sentence or two in the introduction, I have no manner of doubt, that of the



150 promised plates, nearly as much as three-fourths will be engraved directly from the English work. In the Introduction, M. Langlès promises 24 engravings of the antiquities of Ellora; this is precisely the number occupied with those antiquities in the English work. One sixth part of Messrs. Daniell's work, is a series of romantic views, chiefly mountainous. In this part, at least, thought I, M. Langlès will be thrown on other resources for his drawings, since his title imports an exclusive attention to monuments. No, in reading the Introduction, I found that here too he is to appropriate without ceremony the English work. See with what artifice, not to say affectation, he contrives to create a propriety for taking into his plan what would seem so foreign to it.

"— the heart withered, and the mind rendered melancholy, by the lamentable scenes which have, within late years, so signalised the annihilation of the Mahomedan power, and the successive destruction of Rajahs, or Hindoo princes; the eye fatigued by the diversity, the multiplicity of objects which we shall have alternately examined with attention, or rapidly passed over, we shall need repose: we shall find it amidst the majestic mountains of the Ghauts and of Sirinagur. Some views of that truly romantic country will not be misplaced in our work, and will pleasingly conclude it. Mountains are monuments also, raised by nature to transmit, from age to age, the history of the grand revolutions of the globe. These monuments have their architecture, and even their sculptures, which are much more imposing, but which nevertheless will occupy us a great deal less than those of the Hindoos, Mussulmans, and Europeans, to which this work is especially devoted."

It is among these same mountains of Sirinagur that some of the finest of the views of Messrs. Daniell are taken; and I have not the least doubt that M. Langlès means to avail himself of at least the greater part of this portion of their work.

Now, Mr. Editor, if the learned Frenchman had plainly and honestly avowed that, for the benefit of the literature, taste, and arts, of his country, he was going to publish a set of plates, for the most part engraved after the splendid series of Messrs. Daniell, but accompanied by elaborate commentaries and elucidations of his own, all

would have been perfectly fair. But neither in advertisements, nor in his full introductory statement of his plan, is there one word of such acknowledgment. He speaks of the drawings prepared for his work much in the same complacent manner that he might if they were originals, for which the public would be indebted to him and his artists. It is true he puts "*Daniell delineavit*" at the bottom of the plates; but he gives no information about this "*Daniell*" and his work. The name is introduced just once in the introduction, and I must quote the sentence, to shew you in what manner.

"The plan, as it must be seen, is very different from that of Messrs. Gough, Crawford, Holmes, Hodges, Colebrooke, Pennant, Maurice, and Daniell, who, as well as ourselves, are employed upon antiquities and monuments of Hindoo architecture and sculpture."

This is the ingenuous way in which he alludes to a work to which his own is to owe by much the greater part of its attraction. And, it seems, a portion of the edition of the work so constituted is going, without any preceding hint that it is otherwise than entirely original, to appear in English, for the use of those who have already Messrs. Daniell's work in their hands.

Mr. Editor, I am truly sorry I have not been able to convey in fewer words both the information, which I feel assured you will judge to be due to such persons as your announcement of the work may tempt to purchase it, and the accompanying animadversion, which seems due to literary honour.

The letter-press, according to the prospective notices on the covers of the numbers, will be at least as much as would make a very thick volume. The typography is most beautiful. The size of the common-paper copies is colom-bier quarto, within a trifle of the size of our demy folio. As to the quality of what will strictly belong to M. Langlès, there can be no doubt that so distinguished an orientalist will produce a work highly valuable and interesting in its kind. An indulgent feeling, however, towards Hindoo paganism may be anticipated, if we may judge from this sentence in the introduction: "How can we fail to be penetrated with a veneration truly religious in contemplating these pagodas, in surveying the schools once the rendezvous of the sages of the east, and in beholding the majestic and holy stream, the object of religious reverence



reverence to one of the most ancient and most numerous nations of Asia?"

The plates are generally of the dimensions of about nine inches by six, engraved in the line manner by various artists, some of them of well known name. The execution may be pronounced respectable, in some instances

elegant; but, on the whole, so far as I have yet seen, is by no means equal, in my opinion, nor within many degrees of being equal, to that of our own artists in similar departments. The cost of the work, by the time it is finished, cannot be very far short of thirty pounds.

Dec. 16.

Z. Z.

## COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

### THE AFFECTIONATE HEART.

*From the Kennebeck Gazette.*

LET the great man, his treasures possessing,  
Pomp and pleasure for ever attend:  
I prize not the shadowy blessing,  
I ask—the affectionate friend.

Tho' foibles may sometimes o'ertake him,  
His footsteps from wisdom depart;  
Yet my spirit shall never forsake him,  
If he own the affectionate heart.

Affection! thou soother of care,  
Without thee unfriended we rove;  
Thou can'st make e'en the desert look fair,  
And thy voice is the voice of the dove.

Mid the anguish that preys on the breast,  
And the storms of mortality's state,  
What shall lull the afflicted to rest,  
But the joys that on sympathy wait.

What is fame, bidding Envy defiance,  
The idol and bane of mankind;  
What is wit, what is learning, or science,  
To the heart that is steadfast and kind?

Even Genius may weary the sight,  
By too fierce and too constant a blaze;  
But affection, mild planet of night!  
Grows lovelier the longer we gaze.

It shall thrive when the flattering forms,  
That encircle creation, decay;  
It shall live 'mid the wide-wasting storms  
That bear all undistinguish'd away.

When Time, at the end of his race,  
Shall expire with expiring mankind;  
It shall stand on its permanent base,  
It shall last till the wreck of the mind.

### THE LIGHT HOUSE.

*From a Boston Paper.*

The scene was more beautiful far to my eye  
Than if day in its pride had array'd it;  
The land breeze blew mild, and the azure-  
arched sky  
Look'd pure as the spirit that made it.

The murmur rose soft as I silently gazed  
On the shadowy wave's playful motion,  
From the dim distant isle, till the lighthouse  
fire blazed,  
Like a star in the midst of the ocean.

No longer the joy of the sailor boy's breast,  
Was heard in his wildly-breathed numbers;

The sea-bird had flown to her wave-girted  
nest,

The fisherman sunk to his slumber.

One moment I look'd from the hill's gentle  
slope,

All hush'd was the billows commotion;  
And I thought that the light-house looked  
lovely as Hope,

That star of life's tremulous ocean.

The time is long past, and the scene is afar,  
Yet, when my head rests on its pillow,  
Will memory sometimes rekindle the star  
That blazed on the breast of the billow.

In life's closing hour, when the trembling  
soul flies,

And death stills the heart's last emotion;  
Oh then may the seraph of mercy arise,  
Like a star on eternity's ocean.

### THE SOLDIER OF THE ALPS.

*Written in Philadelphia, April 1809.*

In the valleys yet lingered the shadows of  
night,

Tho' red on the glaciers the morning sun  
shone,

When our moss-cover'd church-tower first  
broke on my sight,

As I cross'd the vast oak o'er the cataract  
thrown.

Far beyond that old church-tower, embosom'd  
in pines,

Was the spot which contained all the bliss  
of my life;

Near yon grey granite rock, where the red  
ash reclines,

Stood the cottage where dwelt my loved  
children and wife.

Long since did the blast of the war-trumpet  
cease,

The drum slept in silence, the colours  
were furl'd,

Serene over France rose the day-star of peace,  
And the beams of its splendour gave light  
to the world.

When near to the land of my fathers I drew,  
And the dawn light her features of gran-  
deur unveil'd;

As I caught the first glimpse of her ice moun-  
tains blue,

Our old native Alps with what rapture I  
hail'd.

"O!"

" Oh! soon I exclaimed, will those mountains be passed,  
And soon shall I stop at my own cottage door,  
There my children's caresses shall greet me at last,  
And the arms of my wife will enfold me once more.

" While the fulness of joy leaves me powerless to speak,  
Emotions which language can never define,  
When her sweet tears of transport drop warm on my cheek,  
And I feel her fond heart beat once more against mine.

" Then my boy, when the tumults of rapture subside,  
Will anxiously ask how our soldiers have sped,  
Will flourish my bayonet with infantile pride,  
And exultingly place my plumed cap on his head.

Then my sweet girl will boast how her charms has grown,  
And make him repeat all his antics with glee,  
Then she'll haste to the vine that she claims as her own,  
And fondly select its ripe clusters for me.

" And, when round the fire we assemble to-night,  
With what interest they'll list to my tale of the war,  
How our shining arms gleamed on St. Bernard's vast height,  
While the clouds in vast billows roll'd under us far.

" Then I'll tell how the legions of Austria we braved,  
How we fought on Marengo's victorious day,  
When the colours of conquest dejectedly waved,  
Where stream'd the last blood of the gallant Dessaix."

'Twas thus in fond fancy my bosom beat light,  
As I cross'd the rude bridge where the wild waters roll,  
When each well-known scene crowded fast on my sight,  
And Hope's glowing visions came warm to my soul.

Through the pine-groves I hasten'd with footsteps of air,  
Already my lov'd ones I felt in embrace;  
When I came—of my cot not a vestige was there,  
But a hillock of snow was heap'd high in its place.

The heart-rending story too soon did I hear—  
An avalanche, loosed from the near mountain's side,  
Our cottage o'erwhelmed in its thundering career,  
And beneath it my wife and my children had died.

## ADDRESS TO HEALTH;

BY MARIA LOGAN.

Come, jocund nymph of rosy hue,  
Thy light foot, wet with morning dew;  
Thy bosom open to the gale,  
Which breathes delight o'er hill and vale—  
O come! and on thy suppliant's head  
Some portion of thy blessing shed:  
I do not ask of thee to pour  
With ceaseless hand thy balmy store,  
I do not wish thee to bestow,  
The moisten'd lip of crimson glow;  
Nor yet the cheek whose vermeil dye  
Gives radiance to the lucid eye.  
All these contented I resign—  
But let thy cheering smile be mine,  
That magic smile, whose powerful charm,  
Can banish far each rude alarm,  
Can soothe parental care to rest,  
And kindle Hope in Friendship's breast;  
When the pale cheek and languid air,  
Thy less'ning influence declare,  
And fond Affection's anxious eye,  
Dismay'd, beholds thy colours fly.

## ADDRESS TO SICKNESS;

BY MARIA LOGAN.

What, tho' my cheeks thy pallid livery wear,  
And each enfeebled nerve thy pow'r obeys!  
Tho' hourly doom'd thy chilling grasp to bear,  
I shiver in the sultry noon-tide blaze.

Yet will I welcome thy chastising hand,  
Since thou hast left my mind her wonted powers,  
Since Reason still maintains her high command,  
And sportive Fancy gilds my lonely hours.

Pleased I behold the morning's orient dye,  
The verdant hill delights, tho' now untrod,  
And, unimpaired by thee, my mental eye  
Still looks thro' Nature up to Nature's God.

And many a lesson thy pale lips have taught,  
Which e'en Philosophy had preached in vain;  
With many a truth by Science vainly sought,  
Where health exulting leads her jocund train.

For these my heart her grateful tribute pays,  
And owns with joy their salutary pow'r;  
For these the muse delights to sing thy praise,  
In simple strains that cheer the midnight hour.

And who shall say that Happiness denies  
To thy pale victim her enlivening ray?  
E'en rapture oft from Health's gay votary flies,  
To warm the frozen bosom of decay.

Yes, Rapture waits on Friendship's beaming smile,  
As o'er the couch of pain she graceful bends,  
Her soothing voice the lingering hour beguiles,  
Her gentle influence thy pow'r suspends.



## THE EXILE FROM FRANCE.

*Written in Philadelphia.*

Why mourn ye, why strew ye these flow'rets  
around,  
To yon new-sodded grave as ye slowly  
advance?  
In yon new-sodded grave (ever dear be the  
ground)  
Lies the stranger we love—the poor Exile  
from France.  
And is the poor exile at rest from his woe,  
No longer the sport of misfortune or chance?  
Mourn on, village mourners, my tears too  
shall flow,  
For the stranger we lov'd, the poor Exile  
from France.  
Oh! kind was his nature, tho' bitter his fate,  
And gay was his converse, tho' broken his  
heart;  
No comfort, no hope his heart could elate,  
Tho' comfort and hope he to all could  
impart.  
Ever joyless himself, in the joys of the plain,  
Still foremost was he mirth and pleasure  
to raise;  
How sad was his soul, yet how blithe was  
his strain,  
When he sung the glad song of more for-  
tunate days.

One pleasure he knew, in his straw-cover'd shed,  
For the snow-beaten beggar his faggots to  
trim;

One tear of delight he could drop on the bread,  
Which he shared with the poor that were  
poorer than him.

And, when round his death-bed profusely we  
cast

Every gift, every solace, our hamlet could  
bring,

He blest us with sighs, which we thought  
were his last,

But he still had a prayer for his country  
and king.

Poor exile, adieu! undisturb'd be thy sleep,  
From the feast, from the wake, from the  
village-green dance.

How oft shall we wander, by moonlight, to  
weep,

O'er the stranger we lov'd, the poor Exile  
from France.

To the church-going bride shall thy mem'ry  
impart

One pang, as her eyes on thy cold relics  
glance;

One rose from her garland, one tear from her  
heart,

Shall drop on the grave of the exile from  
France.

## THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

*Consisting of Collections from the Original Letters, Manuscript Tracts, and  
curious Documents, contained in that National Depository of Literature, tran-  
scribed for the use of the Monthly Magazine, and never before published.*

xxv. *Letter of Mr. William Congreve  
to Mr. Porter.*

*Calais; August 11, 1700.*

**H**ERE is admirable Champaign for  
12 pence a quart, and as good  
Burgundy for 15 pence, and yet I have  
virtue enough to resolve to leave this  
place to-morrow for St. Omers, where  
the same wine is half as dear again, and  
may not be quite so good. Dear neigh-  
bour Charles, and Jacob, and I, have  
never failed drinking your healths since  
we saw you, nor ever will, till we see  
you again. We had a long passage,  
but delicate weather. We set sail from  
Dover on Saturday morning, four o'clock,  
and did not land there till six the same  
evening, nor had we arrived even in that  
time if a French open boat, with oars,  
had not been straggling towards us,  
when we were not quite half seas over,  
and rowed us hither from thence in five  
hours, for the packet boat came not till  
this morning. When I come to Brus-

sels I shall have more to write you, till  
then I am, most heartily and humbly,

Your's,

W. CONGREVE.

My humble service to my neighbour  
your mother, Mrs. Anne, Mr. Travers,  
not forgetting the Alcayde, who I hope,  
in my absence, may be reconciled to  
punch. Poor Charles is just writing to  
Mrs. Anne, and straining very hard to  
send something, besides the ballad, to  
please her much.

*To Mr. Porter, at his house,  
in Arundel-street, against  
the Blue Ball, London.*

xxvi. *Mr. Congreve to Mrs. Porter.  
Rotterdam; 7<sup>th</sup> 27, 1700.*

I leave you to judge whether Holland  
can be said to be wanting in gallantry,  
when it is customary there to inclose a  
*billet doux* to a lady in a letter to her  
husband. I have not so much as made  
mention of this to yours, and if you tell  
first let the sin fall upon your head, in-  
stead of his: for my part I keep the  
commandments

commandments, I love my neighbour as myself, and to avoid coveting my neighbour's wife, I desire to be coveted by her, which, you know, is quite another thing. About five weeks ago I wrote a very passionate letter to you from Antwerp, which, I believe, you never received, for just now it is found carefully put up by my man, who has been drunk ever since. I understand you have not been in the country, I am glad of it, for I should very much apprehend the effects which solitude might have produced, joyned with the regret which I know you feel for my absence. Take it for granted that I sigh extremely. I would have written to the Alcayd, but that would make me reflect that I was at a distance from her, which is pain I cannot bear; I have written to your mother, but that I have changed my religion twice since I left England, and am at present so unsettled, that I think it fit to fix before I endeavour to convert her to my opinion, which I design to do as soon as I know what it is. I have discoursed with friers and monks of all orders, with zealots, enthusiasts, and all sectaries of the reformed churches, and I had the benefit to travel twelve leagues together, in Guelderland, with a mad phanatick in a waggon, who preached to me, all the way, things not to be written. Pray take care that Mr. Ebbert has good wine, for I have much to say to you over a bottle underground; and I hope within three weeks to satisfy you that no man upon the face of the earth, nor in the cellar, is more,

Dear neighbour,

Your faithful and affectionate  
humble servant, than,

For Mrs. Porter. W. C.

xxvii. Mr. Congreve to Mr. Porter.  
Sir,

I am forced to borrow ladies paper, but I think it will contain all that I can well tell you from this place, which is so much out of the world, that nothing but the last great news could have reached it. I have a little tried what solitude and retirement can afford, which are here in perfection. I am now writing to you from before a black mountain, nodding over me, and a whole river, in cascade, falling so near me, that even I can distinctly see it. I can only tell you of the situation I am in, which would be better expressed by Mr. Grace, if he were here. I hope all our friends are well, both at Salisbury and Windsor, where, I suppose, you spent the last week. Pray, whenever you write to them, give

em my humble service. I think to go the next week to Mansfield-race alone; I am told I shall see all the country; if I see any of your acquaintance I will do you right to them. I hope Mr. Longueville's picture has been well finished.

I am, dear sir,

Your most humble servant,

WILL. CONGREGVE.

Ham, near Ashbourn,  
in Derbyshire.

Between six and seven in the morning; birds singing, jolly ploughmen whistling, &c.

To Mr. Edward Porter, at  
his house in Surrey-street,  
in the Strand, London.  
Post-mark, Aug. 21.

xxviii. Mr. Congreve to Mr. Porter.  
Sir, Ashley, Thursday.

I am glad Mrs. Porter and you are better in health, and was two days (as usual) in hopes that I had been so too; but Monday was as ill as ever; I am again in hopes, but I can say little more till two or three days more shall be past. 'Tis a subject I am weary of.

I am sorry the house is not done, because if either health or business should call me to town, I might be sadly inconvenienced. I make no doubt but you will know as soon as you can what resolution Mrs. Draper or the executors will come to, for it is equally uneasy to us all to be at an uncertainty. In the mean time I hope you will let me know when so much of the house is done, that, if any accident should incline or oblige me to come to town, I may have the satisfaction of knowing where I may be. As to the rest we must look forward as well as we can.

I am, with constant inclination and sincerity to Mrs. Porter and yourself, a very faithful and humble servant,

WM. CONGREGVE.

To Mr. Porter, at his house  
in Surrey-street.

xxix. Mr. Congreve to Mr. Porter.  
Sir,

If you see Mr. Custis to-night pray know of him if it be possible for me to have a picture of Lord Rochester, which was Mrs. Barry's; I think it a head; I think it is not, as a painting, any great matter. However I have a very particular reason why I should have it, at any reasonable rate, at least the refusal; if this can be done he will very much oblige his and your very humble servant,

WM. CONGREGVE.

Fryday evening.



xxx. *Mr. Congreve to Mr. Porter.*  
*New Year's Day.*

This is to wish you and Mrs. Porter, and my friends in Howard-street, and next to condole with you for the damned weather. God knows when the snow will let me stir, or if a thaw should come upon it, when the floods will be down. I am by a great fire, yet my ink freezes so fast I cannot write. The hautboys who played to us last night had their breath froze in their instruments, till it

dropt at the ends of 'em in icicles. By God this is true. My service and sorrow to my friends for not being with 'em.

I am,

Your most obedient servant,

W. CONGREGVE.

*For Mr. Porter, at his  
house in Surrey-street, in  
the Strand, London.*

*Frank, R. Temple.*

(Post-mark, Buckingham, Jan. 4.)

*Bibl. Birch, 4163.*

xxxi. *Rates of Servants, Labourers and Hierers Wages, appointed at the General Sessions for the Peace, within the City of Chester, anno 38 R. Elizabethæ.*

	Wages by the Year, with Meate and Drinke.			Wages by the Year, without Meate and Drinke.			Wages by the Day with Meate and Drinke.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	d.	
Smith . . . . .	1	6	8	5	0	0	2	
Whelewrighte . . . . .	2	0	0	5	10	0	2	ob.
Plowewrighte . . . . .	1	10	0	5	0	0	2	
Millwright . . . . .	1	3	4	5	10	0	3	
Master carpenter . . . . .	2	13	4	5	13	4	4	
Servant carpenter . . . . .	1	0	0	3	10	0	1	
Joyner . . . . .	1	10	0	4	0	0	2	
Rough mason . . . . .	1	6	8	5	0	0	2	ob.
Plaisterer . . . . .	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	
Sawier . . . . .	1	8	0	4	10	0	2	
Lyme maker . . . . .	1	3	0	4	6	8	2	
Bricklayer . . . . .	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	
Brickman . . . . .	1	6	0	4	10	0	2	
Tyler . . . . .	1	5	0	3	13	4	2	
Sclater . . . . .	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	
Tyle maker . . . . .	1	10	0	4	0	0	2	
Lynne weaver . . . . .	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	
Turner . . . . .	0	16	0	3	0	0	1	
Wolsey weaver . . . . .	1	8	0	3	13	4	1	
Cowper . . . . .	1	10	0	4	0	0	2	
Miller . . . . .	1	10	0	4	0	0	2	
Fuller . . . . .	1	5	0	3	13	4	1	ob.
Malter . . . . .	1	3	4	4	0	0	1	qr.
Thatcher . . . . .	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	
Shingler . . . . .	1	10	0	4	0	0	1	
Shoeman . . . . .	1	0	0	3	13	4	1	ob.
Dyer . . . . .	1	6	8	3	13	4	1	ob.
Hosiers . . . . .	1	3	0	3	10	0	1	
Sla-makers . . . . .	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	
Tanners . . . . .	1	6	0	4	0	0	1	
Pewterers . . . . .	1	0	0	3	13	4	2	
Bakers . . . . .	0	16	0	3	10	0	1	
Brewers . . . . .	1	0	0	3	10	0	1	
Glovers . . . . .	1	0	8	3	16	0	1	
Cutlers . . . . .	1	7	0	4	10	0	2	
Sadlers . . . . .	1	5	0	4	0	0	2	ob.
Spurriers . . . . .	1	5	0	4	0	0	2	ob.
Capp's . . . . .	1	0	0	3	10	0	2	
Hatmakers . . . . .	1	10	0	4	10	0	2	
Bowiers . . . . .	1	8	0	4	0	0	2	
Fletchers . . . . .	1	0	0	3	10	0	2	
Arrowhead makers . . . . .	0	15	0	3	10	0	1	
Butchers . . . . .	1	6	8	3	10	0	2	
Cookes . . . . .	1	0	0	3	5	0	2	
Bayliff of Husbandry . . . . .	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	

	Wages by the Year, with Meat and Drinke.			Wages by the Year, without Meate and Drinke.			Wages by the Day, with Meate and Drinke.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	d.
Mowers of Grass . . . . .							4
Taskers . . . . .							4
Reapers . . . . .							2
Mowers of corne . . . . .							4
Servants of the best sorte .	1	0	0	3	0	0	
— of the second sorte .	0	10	0	2	0	0	
— of the third sorte .	0	8	0	1	15	0	

Harleian MSS. 2097.

xxxii. *The Secret Article between Louis XIII. king of France, and Oliver Cromwell, lord protector of England.*

Ne suspicionibus locus deinceps relinquatur, Legatus Regis Galliarum et Navarrae Christianissimi, suae Matris nomine spondet et promittit d<sup>no</sup> Protectori Reipub. Angliae, Scotiae et Hiberniae, &c. Quod ij quorum nomina recensentur in Catalogo his annexo, et a Dominis Commissariis subsignato, non commorabuntur nec commorabitur quispiam eorum in Gallia Regno, ultra quadraginta dies post traditam utrinq. Ratificationem tractatus hodie subsignati, nec revertentur seu revertetur nec ullo tempore in posterum in Regnum praedictum admittentur seu admittetur. Eadem ratione, infra quadraginta dies post traditam abutraque parte dicti tractatus Ratificationem, illi quorum nomina recensentur in altero catalogo his annexo et a dicto d<sup>no</sup> Legato subsignato, non commorabuntur nec commorabitur quispiam eorum in dicta Reipub. nec in eam ullo tempore in posterum admittentur, seu admittetur: Et ulterius utrinq. conventum et concordatum est, virtute Potestatum sibi utrinq. datarum, quod licet praesens Articulus qui pro secreto habebitur, tractatui praedicto non inseratur, eandem tamen vim et vigorem obtinebit, et eodem tempore eodemq. modo et forma, cum praedicto tractatu ratificabitur.

De Bordeaux.

Marisin.

Laisne.

Cognac.

Trancart.

Mazerolles.

Barriere.

St. Mars.

Conau.

Desert.

Blanc.

Taudin.

De Bordeaux.

Charles, eldest sonne of Charles, late king of England.

James duke of Yorke.

Henry duke of Gloucester, after ten years if required.

The Lord of Ormond.

Sir Edward Hide.

Sir John Culpepper.

Lord Gerrard.

Daniel O'Neale.

Lord Wilmot.

Sir Marmaduke Langdale.

Sir Edward Nicholas.

Lord Wentworth, eldest sonne of the Earl of Cleveland.

Sir Richard Greenville.

Sir Francis Dodington.

Sir John Barkley.

The Lord Belcaras.

O'Sullivan Beare.

Lieut.-gen. Middleton.

Lord Muskerry the fath.

Major-gen. Edward Massey.

Nath. ffiennes.

P. Lisle.

Wal. Strickland.

"This a true copy of the original secret article now in my custody,

W. MILBOURNE.

Annathwaite Castle, Cumberland.

8th March, 1756.

Bibl. Birch, 4162.

xxxiii. *Extracts of Original Letters between King James II. and the Princess of Orange, made by Dr. Birch from the Originals.*

January 27, 1685. The king supposes her dancing with the D. of Monmouth kept her in awe.

July 13, 1686. The princess denies her being kept in awe by the Duke of Monmouth; and declares her condition to be much happier than his Majesty believed.

Aug. 22. The king surprised to find her so ill informed of the Bp. of London's behavior, both to the late k. and to himself, as duke and king; that the bishop deserves no favour from him, and was far from the true church of England principles.

Aug. 26. The princess vindicates the bp. as a good and loyal man.

Nov. 23. The king says, "Dr. Burnet is not to be trusted, and an ill man."

Dec. 7. The king complains of Dr. Burnet as a dangerous man, though he would



would seem to be an angel of light, an ingenious man, and of a pleasant conversation; and one of the best flatterers he ever knew.

*May 30, 1687.* The king "has reason to fear that Mynheer Dyckvelt has taken wrong measures of things here, by reason that many who are not well affected to my person and government have plied him very hard since his being here;" declares what he has done for the good of the monarchy and of the nation in general.

*June 17.* The princess answers, "When you will have me speak as I think, I cannot always be of the same mind with your Majesty. What you do seems too much to the prejudice of the church I am of for me to like it."

*July 12 and 28.* The king complains that the princess should have suffered Dr. Burnet to be with her at Hounsleydyck; expects she will not let him come to her chapel.

*November 4.* The king acquaints the princess with the motives of his conversion to the popish religion.

*Feb. 24, 1688.* The king prays to God to touch her heart as he did her mothers, who for many years was as zealous a protestant and as knowing in it as she (the princess) can be.

*Feb. 28.* Assures the princess, that one of them, at least, who instructed her in her religion holds several tenets which do not agree with the true doctrine of the church of England, and this (says his Majesty) "I was not told, but heard him declare it in the pulpit many years since, in the chapel here at Whitehall. And I took notice of it then to a bp. that stood by me, and know that several others of the clergy do so also, and lean much more to the presbyterian tenets than they ought to do, and they generally run more and more every day into those opinions than ever they did, and quit their true principles."

*June 8.* The king writes to the princess, "the q. and I intend to lie at St. James to-morrow night, she intending to lie in there. The archbp. and bps. who gave me that strange petition attended me at council this afternoon. — I am sorry that by their behaviour they drove me to it, but I must have been wanting to myself if I had not done [so], though I do not intend any thing severe against them, but only to assert what is due to a k. of England."

*July 31.* The king expresses his sur-

prise that the princess's chaplains have quite left off praying for her brother, though before he had been informed that some of them had now and then omitted it.

*Sept. 21.* "All the discourse here is about the great preparation making in Holland, and what the great fleet which is coming out to sea is to do, a little time will shew."

*Sept. 25.* "I see by yours of the 30th that the prince was gone to the Hague, and hear from thence he was arrived there; what his business is there at this time I do really believe you are not unacquainted with, nor with the resolution he has taken, which alarms all people here very much."

*Sept. 28.* "This evening I had your's of the 4th, by which I find you were then to go to the Hague, being sent for by the prince; I suppose it is to inform you of his design of coming to Engl. which he has been so long a contriving. I hope it will have been as great a surprise to you as it was to me when I first heard it, being sure it is not in your nature to approve of so unjust an undertaking. I have been all this day so busy to endeavour to be in some condition to defend myself from so unjust and unexpected an attempt, that I am almost tired, and so shall say no more, but that I shall always have as much kindness for you as you will give me leave to have."

*Oct. 2, 1688.* "I was this morning abroad to take the air, and to see some batteries I have made below Woolwich, for the defence of the river, and since I came back have been so busy to prepare things for the invasion intended, that I could not write till now, which is near midnight, so that you must [not] now wonder if my letter be short; for news you will have it from others, for really I am very sleepy, and so shall end, which I do, with assuring you of my continuing as kind to you as you can desire."

*Oct. 9.* "I had no letter from you by the last post, which you see does not hinder me from writing to you now, not knowing certainly what may have hindered you from doing it. I easily believe you may be embarrassed how to write to me now that the unjust design of the P. of Orange, his invading me, is so public. And though I know you are a good wife, and ought to be so, yet for the same reason I must believe you will be still as good a daughter to a father that has always loved you tenderly, and

that has never done the least thing to make you doubt it, I shall say no more, and believe you very uneasy at this time for the concern you must have

for a husband and a father. You shall still find me kind to you if you desire it,  
*Bibl. Birch. 4163.*

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### AZINCOUR.

‘**L**OOK down, O Peter! on thy quaking church,

With dangers compass’d in an impious land;  
Tho’ Satan buffets with a scourge of birch,

O let him not prevail against thy band;  
But help thy godly-serving men in search,  
How their colleagu’ing haters to withstand.”  
So in his oriel kneeling, much dismayed,  
To the key-bearing saint, Archbishop Chicheley  
prayed.

“Well may the clergy heed a fearful rent,  
Their snares while Wickliffe and his lollards  
lay,

And ruffian nobles in the parliament,  
Prepare a bill to take the lands away,  
Which on religious houses have been spent;  
For only laymen’s lands, these glozers say,  
Can stand the realm instead for its defence.  
Has England aught to fear? their plea is sly  
pretence.”

“Could our new king, blest patron, but be  
mov’d

To wage a war with those Clementine  
French,  
Who from his chair the Romish Father shov’d,  
Such stirring spirits gloriously might quench  
Their thirst of plunder any where belov’d,  
And for thine only church new regions  
wrench.

If thou wilt help, vouchsafe me now a sign.”  
Thus pray’d he, kneeling still before his pic-  
tur’d shrine,

When lo! the painted eyeballs in consent  
Seem’d to bend down, and glisten with a  
smile;

The frownces of the hoary brow forwent;  
Smooth were the forehead’s wrinkles for a  
while,

The brinded curls shook, and more forward  
bent;

Odors of spikenard the sooth’d sense beguile;  
The pillars of the taper’d altar nod;  
The steps of marble sweat, as past an unseen  
god.

Uprose the archbishop full of inward fire,  
And ties the sandals to his stately feet,  
Covers his vest with purple wide attire,  
And sleeves of lawn by ladies plaited neat;  
His shaven crown he carries a head higher,  
While acolytes his dress of pomp compleat.  
“Unlock my cedar-chest; the mitre bring,”  
He said, “I go to parliament to meet the  
king.”

Nor had saint Peter heeded not the prayer,  
For to saint George he said, “Your English  
king

Thinks the French lilies surc beneath his care;  
Now while the almighty Trine their judg-  
ments fling,

And round the monarch fiends of madness  
glare,

And giant factions hourly firebrands fling,  
That he forbears a tilting match to try.  
The wrath of seventy years\* is more than half  
gone by.

“Let not your conscience feel a weight of  
qualms,

If a few cripples, maim’d by hacking war,  
Have at the convent-doors to sue for alms,  
And many a brave heart bleeds to death afar,  
The mortal penalty of reaping palms;  
Most, if they stay, this lollardly would mar,  
And, ’stead of purgatory’s ending fire,  
Would steep their tortur’d souls in ever-burn-  
ing ire.”

“We soldiers must not heed the pangs of men;  
At the last judgment all will be set right;”  
Replies saint George, and, gliding from the ken  
Of the immortal denizens of light,  
Over beclouded France he hovers then,  
And next to British Leicester bends his flight,  
Where peers and squires, at Henry’s call, at-  
tend,

The needful laws to make, and grievances  
amend.

Shap’d like the duke of Burgundy, the saint,  
From a white horse, before the palace-gate,  
Is seen to alight, as if with journeying faint;  
Cherubs in form of lackeys swell his state,  
Talking in broken English loud and quaint;  
The duke their master’s business cannot  
wait.

Up the broad stairs descending ushers groom,  
Low-bowing the strange knight to Henry’s  
presence-room.

“Worthy to spring from Philip named the Fair  
Worthy in Poitiers’ field to couch a lance,  
Young king, henceforth my king, the rights  
who heir,

Your fathers claimed and conquered over  
France,

Its sceptre from our crazy tyrant tear.  
You know the wrongs I hear from Orleans;  
You know my force and yours. Come. At  
Harfleur

My liegeman governs. Now or never strikes  
the hour.”

Before the nobles round he spake aloud,  
And made obeisance to the heark’ning king;  
Kindling within his youthful fancy proud,  
Scorn of repose, desire of conquering,  
Visions of glory, shining as a cloud,  
Where radiant angels clustering sit and sing  
To sainted shades, from Eden’s palms entic’d,  
The deeds of them that freed the sepulchre of  
Christ.

\* Seventy years—the interval during which  
there were two popes.



But Henry gave with caution this reply :  
 "My father's crown our people's choice has  
 lent ;

A king of England, noblest Burgundy !  
 Is but the servant of his parliament ;  
 If they for war (our meeting time is nigh,)   
 With the hereditary foe are bent,  
 Myself will breast the fight, and think it sport:  
 God and my right, I feel the courage to support.  
 Meanwhile, in rank and honour please your  
 grace

With my most loyal dukes of England class;  
 This my own palace be your dwelling place.  
 But hark ! the bell already tolls for mass ;  
 If on our public forms you wish to gaze,  
 For to the senate-hall from church we pass,  
 With Exeter's brave son the gallery climb.  
 Holland ! to you, we leave our noble guest a  
 time."

END OF THE FIRST SITTING.

### EARTHLY PLEASURES.

ON low-born pleasures of the earth  
 Why should Affection's glow be plac'd?  
 Terrestrial good is e'er expos'd,  
 By ev'ry storm to be defac'd.

As on the tender op'ning bud,  
 The dew-gem, offspring of a night,  
 Is dried by Sol's first beaming ray,  
 So pleasures quickly take their flight.

Frail are the boasted charms of earth,  
 Its purest joys are mixed with grief ;  
 At best they're but a honied sting—  
 A wealth that quickly needs relief.

They're treach'rous as the blossom fair,  
 Which in its bosom hides a worm,  
 That feeds upon its vital juice,  
 And soon will canker all its form.

Or like the blaze on cottage hearth,  
 That glimmers with a scanty light ;  
 Or like the gleam of setting sun ;  
 A moment flames, then sinks in night.

Or like the ray of twinkling star,  
 That scarcely cleaves the gloom profound ;  
 Or like the faithless meteor fire,  
 O'er bog and river dancing round.

Or like the silver-crusted frost,  
 That winter hangs on bush and brakes,  
 That glitters bright before our eyes,  
 And all the rainbow colours takes.

But soon the genial sun beams dart,  
 Dissolve the charm ; and quick appears  
 A leafless, desolated waste,  
 A landscape all around in tears.

DAN. CORSEY.

Braintree ; Dec. 11, 1815.

### HOPE ;

BY HENRY NEELE,

OH, why should we seek to anticipate sorrow,  
 By throwing the flow'r of the present  
 away ;  
 And gather the black rolling clouds of to-  
 morrow,  
 To darken the generous sun of to-day !

How often we brood over misery madly,  
 Till we murder the Hope that was sent to  
 inspire ;

And Pleasure grown old and decrepid, turns  
 sadly,

To shake his grey locks o'er the tomb of  
 his sire !

Cherish Hope, and, tho' life by affliction be  
 shaded,

Still his ray shall shine lovely, and gild the  
 scene o'er,

Like the dew-drop that glistens the leaves  
 when they're faded,

As bright and as clear as it glistened before.

Kentish Town; Jan. 15, 1816.

### AN ADDRESS

Spoken by one of the Children belonging to  
 the Girls' Free School (founded on the  
 Lancasterian system) in Bath ; at the first  
 Annual Meeting of the Friends and Sup-  
 porters of that excellent Institution, held  
 at the Guildhall on the 27th of Dec. 1815 ;  
 written for the occasion,

By Mr. WHITCHURCH.

TIME was, a poor man's daughter, such as I,  
 Might live neglected, and neglected die ;  
 When Bible-knowledge, and the means of  
 grace,

Bless'd not the children of our abject race.  
 And, though poor boys were sometimes better  
 taught,

No teacher train'd the hapless female's thought ;  
 To her, alas ! no kind instructor came  
 To save from ruin, or to guide from shame :  
 Brought forth in misery, misery was her lot,  
 By all rejected, or by all forgot ;  
 Save, when stern Vengeance, arm'd against her  
 crime,

Cut short her days in life's unhappy prime,  
 And sent the wretch to an untimely grave,  
 Whom no heart pity'd, and no hand would  
 save.

Time was—the Briton, like the stupid Turk,  
 But kept his wife for pleasure, or hard work ;  
 She, uninstructed, own'd her lord's control,  
 And scarcely knew herself she had a soul ;  
 By Ignorance nurs'd, or Vanity beguil'd,  
 As was the mother, so became the child.

Thus generations hopeless pass'd away ;  
 But we behold a more enlighten'd day !  
 We learn, as well as boys, to read and write,  
 And cipher too, and practise what is right.

Now, girls like me may tell, from Scripture,  
 why

The wicked child should be afraid to die ;  
 Tell of our Saviour's kindness too on earth  
 To children like to us, of humble birth ;  
 And how, with pressing invitation given,  
 "Of such," He said, "the kingdom is of  
 heaven."

To the Ladies of the Committee.

If one might speak for all, but yet so young,  
 Permit me, ladies ! tho' with falt'ring tongue,  
 To thank you for the rest ; for 'tis to you  
 That our united thankfulness is due ;  
 'Tis to your active goodness and your care,  
 That, thus instructed, we are what we are ;  
 You, for our help, engaged a mistress kind,  
 With virtuous principle who stores the mind ;  
 Makes

Makes us acquainted with life's golden rule,  
And bids us act to recommend our school.  
Train'd thus to usefulness, we feel, we know,  
Great is the debt of gratitude we owe !

*To Subscribers and Benefactors.*

Ladies and Gentlemen ! to you we pay  
Our heartfelt thank : on this auspicious day !  
Oh, while we prize your kind assistance given,  
May your reward be treasur'd up in heaven !

*To the Chairman, John Parish, esq.*

To you, kind sir ! of all our friends the best,  
Be humble thanks from each poor girl address'd ;

Your gen'rous boon our school's foundation  
laid,

And rais'd the hopes of every untaught maid.  
To you, kind sir, our warmest thanks ascend ;  
To you, the poor child's prompt and constant  
friend.

Long may you live, and, as your years increase,  
May health attend you and enduring peace ;  
Long as shall stand one pyramid of fame,  
The poor child's blessing will embalm your  
name.

#### ANACREONTIQUE.

SEE ! how the lovely sunbeams play  
Upon my wine-fill'd cup,  
It looks as if the god of day  
Design'd to drain it up.  
O ! blest example fair and free,  
Shall I my cup resign ?  
When lo ! Apollo's self I see—  
A thief for love of wine.  
Rich ruby draught ! I love thee well,  
Thou mak'st my thoughts so bright ;  
Nay, even where doubt and darkness dwell,  
Thou pour'st thy liquid light.  
For now the text is plain and clear,  
I vainly strove to scan,  
Now ! now I know how " wine can cheer  
The heart of god and man."

R. L.\*

*South Hanover-street, Glasgow.*

\* We shall be glad to receive the described communications of this correspondent.  
EDITOR.

### PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY.

*Account of the Telescopic Apparatus  
that has been used to observe the Satel-  
lites of the Georgian Planet ; by WIL-  
LIAM HERSCHEL, LL.D. F.R.S.*

THE great distance of the Georgian planet renders an attempt to investigate the movements of its satellites a very arduous undertaking ; for their light, having to traverse a space of such vast extent before it can reach us, is so enfeebled, and their apparent diameter so diminished, that an instrument, to be prepared for viewing them, must be armed with the double power of magnifying and of penetrating into space.

With regard to the first of these requisites, the magnifying power of my ten-feet telescope, when no uncommon degree of light is wanting, is fully equal to what may be required to view extremely small objects ; but this branch of the properties of optical instruments seems not to be generally understood ; the question how much a telescope magnifies, admits of various answers. To resolve it properly, we ought in all circumstances to consider how far the magnifying power of a telescope is supported by an adequate quantity of light ; as without it, even the highest power and distinctness cannot be efficient. The question, therefore, ought to be limited to an inquiry into the extent of what may be called the effective mag-

nifying power ? It will, however, be found, that even then, the quantity of this power cannot be positively assigned. For, if a card containing engraved letters of a certain size be put up at a given distance, the effective power of a telescope directed to it, will be that wherewith we can read these letters with the greatest facility ; but, if either the size of the letters, or their distance from the telescope, be changed, the quantity of this power will no longer remain the same.

An obvious consequence of this consideration is, that the effective power of telescopes has a considerable range of extent, and can only be assigned when the object to be viewed is given ; and that in this determination two circumstances are concerned, which require a separate investigation ; and this is abundantly confirmed when a ten-feet reflector, such as has been mentioned, is directed to the Georgian planet ; for with none of its highest powers can we possibly ascertain even the existence of the satellites.

Since, then, it is absolutely necessary that the power of magnifying should be accompanied with a sufficient quantity of light, to reach the satellites of this remote planet, it may be useful to cast an eye upon the action of a power which is become so essential. Its advantages and its inconveniences must equally be objects of consideration.

A very



A very material inconvenience is that mirrors, which must be large in order to grasp much light, must also be of a great focal length; and that in consequence of this, we must submit to be incumbered with a large apparatus, which will require an assistant at the clock and writing-desk, and also an additional person to work the necessary movements. The machinery of my twenty-feet telescope is, however, so complete, that I have been able to take up the planet at an early hour in the evening, and to continue the observations of its own motion, together with that of its satellites, for seven, eight, or nine hours successively.

The forty feet telescope having more light than the twenty feet, it ought to be explained why I have not always used it in these observations. Of two reasons that may be assigned, the first relates to the apparatus and the nature of the instrument. The preparations for observing with it take up much time, which in fine astronomical nights is too precious to be wasted in mechanical arrangements. The temperature of the air for observations that must not be interrupted, is often too changeable to use an instrument that will not easily accommodate itself to the change: and, since this telescope, besides the assistant at the clock and writing-desk, requires moreover the attendance of two workmen to execute the necessary movements, it cannot be convenient to have every thing prepared for occasional lucid intervals between flying clouds that may chance to occur; whereas in less than ten minutes, the twenty feet telescope may be properly adjusted and directed, so as to have the planet in the field of view.

In the next place I have to mention, that it has constantly been a rule with me, not to observe with a larger instrument, when a smaller would answer the intended purpose. To use a manageable apparatus saves not only time and trouble, but what is of greater consequence, a smaller instrument may comparatively be carried to a more perfect degree of action than a larger one: because a mirror of less weight and diameter may be composed of a metal which will reflect more light than that of a larger one; it will also accommodate itself sooner to a change of temperature; and, when it contracts tarnish, it may with less trouble be repolished; to which may be added, that having two mirrors for the twenty feet always

ready, my observations could never be interrupted by accidents which often happen to large mirrors, such as greatly injure, or even destroy their polish.

The quantity of light reflected by the mirror of a twenty feet telescope of my construction being known, and the satellites of the Georgian planet being the objects to be viewed, I may now examine the combined powers of this instrument, and assign the limits to which they may be stretched. It will, however, be proper, first, to point out from experience some of the advantages that may be taken, if not to increase, at least not to obstruct, the penetrating power, by the full effect of which the magnifying power is to be supported.

The first precaution I ought to give is, that in these delicate observations, no double eye-glass should be used, as it cannot be prudent to permit the waste of light at four surfaces, when two will collect the rays to their proper focus. The hole through which they pass in coming to the eye, should be much larger than the diameter of the optic pencils, and considerably nearer the glass than their focus; for the eye ought on no account to come into contact with the eye-piece; and a little practice will soon enable the observer to keep his eye in the required situation. It is hardly necessary to add, that no hand should touch the eye-piece.

With regard to the eye-glasses, when merely the object of saving light is considered, I can say from experience, that concaves have greatly the advantage of convexes; and that they give also a much more distinct image than convex glasses.

This fact I established by repeated experiments about the year 1776, with a set of concave eye-glasses I had prepared for the purpose, and which are still in my possession. The glasses, both double and plano-concaves, were alternately tried with convex lenses of an equal focus, and the result, for brightness and distinctness, was decidedly in favour of the concaves.

For the cause of the superior brightness and sharpness of the image which is given by these glasses, we must probably look to the circumstance of their not permitting the reflected rays to come to a focus.

Perhaps a certain mechanical effect, considerably injurious to clearness and distinctness, takes place at the focal crossing of the rays, which is admitted in convex lenses.

I have



I have occasionally availed myself of the light of concave eye glasses, but a great objection against their constant use is, that none of the customary micrometers can be applied to them, since they do not permit the rays to form a focal image. Their very small field of view is also a considerable imperfection; in observations, however, that do not require a very extensive field, such as double stars or the satellites of Saturn and the Georgian planet, this inconvenience is not so material.

As I have already shown that the effective power of a telescope arises from the combination of its magnifying and space penetrating powers; and have also proved that the effect of their union, when they are differently combined, must have a considerable range, it will be easy to point out the extent of this range in the telescope.

The magnifying power by which the satellites of the planet were discovered was only 157: but this power, which has been constantly used in my sweeps of

the heavens, and was found to be very effective for the discovery of faint nebulae and minute clusters of stars, is hardly sufficient to show the satellites steadily; for, unless every thing is favourable, their faint scintillation, will only be perceived by interrupted glimpses.

The magnifiers 300, 460, 600, and 800, have gradually been found to be more effective on the objects, on which they were used; according to the clearness of the air, the altitude of the planet, the absence of the moon, the high polish of the mirror, and other circumstances; on particular occasions, when doubtful points were to be resolved, even 1200 has been most effective. The higher magnifiers 2400, 3600, and 7200, have also been used to scrutinize the closest neighbourhood of the planet, in order to discover additional satellites; but, from the appearance of the known ones, which began to be nebulous, I concluded that these powers were not distinct enough to be used on this occasion.

## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

*To JOHN TAYLOR, of Stratford, Essex, Manufacturing Chemist, for producing Gas for the Purpose of affording Light.—June 13.*

**M**R. TAYLOR asserts that he has discovered the means of producing gas, and rendering it pure, for the purpose of affording light, *by the distillation of bones and other animal matter*, at the same time that the usual products, the bone spirit, spirit of hartshorn, or solution of subcarbonat of ammonia, and also the animal oil, shall be properly condensed and preserved, and the bones converted either into ivory or bone black, animal charcoal, or into white bone ash, as may suit the views of the operator.

As the separation, purification, and application, of a peculiar gas to the purpose of giving light, and which may be produced at the same time that bones and other animal matter is distilled, for the sake of the usual products, is a discovery, and is likely to produce gas lights at a much cheaper rate than any other in use, and at the same time to render the distillation of bones and animal matter, for all purposes, less offensive, by advantageously employing the vapour, or gas, which is commonly dissipated in an unpurified state, without being burnt, and contaminates the surrounding air to a great extent; he claims

the exclusive right of using, in any way, all processes of distilling bones, or other animal matter, by which an inflammable air, or olefiant gas applicable to the purposes of giving light, shall be retained and employed.

The bones, or other animal matter, are to be inclosed in iron cylinders or retorts, of the usual, or any other forms, which are to be furnished with condensing vessels for receiving the bone, spirit, and animal oil; and these, as well as the retorts, may be of any size, shape, or construction that the operator may choose, all which are well known to practical men, and need not be described; but, it is necessary for my purpose, that all the vessels, and the joints by which the vessels are connected with each other, by tubes or otherwise, should be made air-tight, and capable of resisting some considerable degree of pressure from within, instead of suffering any uncondensed vapour to escape from the last vessel, where more than one is employed for the purpose of condensation; or from any vessel so used. He conveys the vapour by tubes, into a purifying vessel, in which the vapour or gas is made to pass through a mixture of quick-lime and water to deprive it of carbonic acid, and of the foetor of the animal oil; or he employs in the said purifying vessel, instead



of quick-lime and water, a proper quantity of dilute sulphuric acid, or dilute muriatic acid. Or he employs a series of such purifying vessels, making the gas pass from one to the other, the first containing lime and water, the following ones containing dilute acid; using either one or the other, by observing the nature of the light produced by the gas, when inflamed, all which will be readily ascertained and put in practice, by persons conversant with the management of gas lights distilled from coal.

It is necessary to separate the gases or vapours that are given out in the distillation of bones and animal matter, as what comes over in one part of the process is fit for the purpose of burning for light, while another part is not so; and he has two tubes or pipes, leading from the purifying vessel, or from the last when more than one are employed, one of which pipes, furnished with a proper stop-cock or valve, conducts the gas into a gasometer, or vessel proper for containing and giving out the gas to the burners in the usual manner: and the other pipe likewise furnished with a stop-cock or valve, opening into the air, so as to permit, if required, all the gas to escape from the purifying vessel.

The gas is to be conducted from the purifying vessels above described in the usual and well-known modes into gasometers, or other vessels of the common or any other construction, and is to be employed in all other respects as gas for lights is managed and employed.

He has invented an apparatus for the purpose of producing an inflammable air, or olefiant gas, fit for yielding light of great brilliancy, and free from any disagreeable smell, from any kind of animal, vegetable, or mineral oil, fat, bitumen, or resin, which is or can be rendered fluid by heat, or otherwise; and the novelty and advantages of this invention are, that gas-light apparatus on his plan is less costly, more compact, and more certain and easily managed than those heretofore constructed for the purpose of obtaining gas from coal.

Certain drawings given in the Repository, further explain the process.

*To THOMAS MOTLEY, of Bristol, Ironmonger; for an improved method of manufacturing Letters or Characters for Signs, Shew Boards, &c.—July 22, 1815.*

Mr. Motley takes thin, or moderately thin, flat pieces of copper, iron, or tinned iron, called tin-plate, or of any such

other metal as may be preferred, and applicable to the purpose; and from the said metal cuts out or stamps, or by other fit mechanical means, forms and fashions the same into the shape or figure of a letter of the alphabet, or other character. And in case the said metal, by gilding or polishing, or painting, or by any other means, be so prepared, as to have an outside and an inside surface, as to the intended face of the letter, he forms and fashions the said letter so as to be adapted to range from left to right along with other letters, if intended for inscriptions, or to be read.

And he places the said letter so formed and fashioned, flat upon a block of wood or metal; and he prepares certain other pieces, called side pieces, of thin metal, so fashioned, and, if need be, bended, as that edges thereof, when placed upright, or if required obliquely, upon the said letter, and in contact with the sides of the said cell or receptacle, shall constitute a kind of box, of the shape of the letter itself, and of the same width, and, if preferred, of a greater width the farther from the face of the said letter.

*To JEAN FREDERIC Marquis DE CHABANNES; for a method of extracting from Fuel a greater Quantity of Caloric than hath hitherto been acquired, and applying it to the Purpose of warming the Room in which the Operation is conducted, and also other Rooms, by one single Fire.—Jan. 16, 1815.*

This invention consists of three principles, which may be employed either united or separately.

The first principle is the surrounding (either wholly or in part) an open fire-place or fire-places, of any description, with hollow air pipes, of metal, earth, or any other substance, or material, applicable to the purpose, made in any form, and placed in any direction, so that the heat and smoke may act on a great surface.

The second principle is the burning all, or chief part, of the smoke, by causing it to pass through the fire as it proceeds from the coals as they coke in the box, which in its passage through the fire becomes converted into flame.

The third principle is, retaining the heat, or preventing its ascending with too much rapidity, by multiplying the air pipes, and placing them so as to attract all the heat before it reaches the top of the chimney, by which means, and by the use of valves, shutters, or dampers,



dampers, all the rooms up to, and including, the attics, or any separate room or rooms, may be heated, according to the wish or desire of the parties.

As the details of this invention cannot be understood without a plate, we refer the curious reader to the Repertory.

*Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.*

GEORGE MORTON, of Covent Garden, for attaching horses to waggons, and all four-wheeled carriages.—Nov. 14.

DR. JOSEPH BAADER, for an improved plan of constructing rail roads, and carriages to be used on such improved rail roads.—Nov. 14.

JAMES DUTTON, of Hillsley, Glouces-

tershire, Clothier; for certain improvements in fulling mills.—Nov. 23.

ALLEN TAYLOR, of Barking, DANIEL GALLAFENT, senior, and DANIEL GALLAFENT, junior, of Braintree, for an engine for raising water, cold and hot water. Nov. 25.

GEORGE YOUNG, of Paul's-wharf, Thames-street, for a method of making a peculiar species of canvas, which may be used more advantageously for military and other purposes than the canvas now in use. Dec. 5.

JAMES LEE, of Old Ford, for certain improvements in the methods before invented by him, of preparing hemp and flax; and, by which also other vegetable substances may be rendered applicable to many of the purposes for which hemp and flax are used.—Dec. 5.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

THREE expeditions have been arranged, from which, in due time, literature and science may be expected to be enriched. One is a journey to the interior of North Africa, which departs by the river Gambia; another is a journey into middle Africa, undertaken by Captain TUCKEY, who departs by the River Congo; and the third is a new embassy to China by Lord AMHERST, to whom Mr. ELLIS is to act as secretary. Such undertakings are most honourable to the British government; and we understand that in their equipments no care or expence will be spared to render them effective.

The accounts from St. Helena which can be the best depended upon, describe the EMPEROR NAPOLEON as still engaged in writing the History of his eventful Life. He could render no greater service to truth, and in no way more gratify this age, and disabuse posterity, than by completing such a work as speedily as possible; and there is still sufficient spirit in England, and we may add in America, to print and publish literally whatever such a man may feel it his duty to write.

Among the late additions to the British Museum, is a collection of marbles from Phrygia, liberally purchased for that institution by government; consisting of the Frieze of a Temple, dedicated to Apollo. It is supposed that it will be arranged in the Gallery of Antiques, and add to the now unrivalled splendor of that assemblage of antique marbles.

Our geographical knowledge of the East seems likely to be completed by the publication which is speedily to take place of *Travels in Beloochistan and Sinde*, accompanied by a geographical and historical account of those countries, with a map, by Lieut. HENRY POTTINGER, assistant to the resident at the court of the Peishwa, and late assistant and surveyor with the missions to Sinde and Persia.

The fragment detailing the interesting events of the life of the late THOMAS HOLCROFT, is about to be laid before the public. It will be continued to the time of his death by some literary members of his family.

The *Annals of the Reign of George the Third*, by JOHN AIKIN, M.D. in two volumes, octavo, are in considerable forwardness.

Mrs. OPIE's novel of *Valentine's Eve*, will be published in a few weeks.

The work announced under the title of *Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolks*, from the Continent, proceeds, we understand, from the pen of Mr. WALTER SCOTT.

Mr. HILLS has in the press, and will shortly publish, a quarto volume, entitled "*Sketches in Flanders and Holland, in a Series of Letters to a Friend.*" This work comprises an account of a tour through the Low Countries, immediately subsequent to the battle of Waterloo, and will be illustrated by thirty-six plates, etched by the author, and aquatinted by eminent engravers.

The *sixty-third* part of Dr. REES' *Great English Cyclopædia* having been published,



published, and the work drawing towards its completion, the proprietors justly announce that "of all the Encyclopædias to which the original and celebrated Dictionary of Chambers has given birth, the Cyclopædia of Dr. Rees is the most comprehensive. The long life of the learned and indefatigable Editor has been devoted to its improvement, aided by his numerous and able coadjutors, while the elegant and accurate engravings of Lowry, Milton, and Scott, are in themselves of superior utility and value, and render the work *unique* in this popular class of publications.

The members and subscribers to the Royal Institution of Great Britain, have received a circular notice, that on the 31st of March will be published, the first number of a QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND THE ARTS, which is to be regularly continued on the last days of March, June, September, and December. This journal, it is said, will contain—A series of Original Communications upon subjects connected with Science and the Arts, and with Philosophical Literature in general.—Notices of Scientific Discoveries and Inventions, and of Experiments and Researches carried on in the Institution.—Reviews and Notices of Scientific Works.—Abstracts from the Transactions of learned Societies, and from Domestic and Foreign Publications;—and Accounts of Proceedings of the Members of the Royal Institution, and of the Public and other Courses of Lectures. The prospectus observes, that, "the permanent records of science are chiefly preserved in the Transactions of learned societies, and are principally confined to the labours of their members only; that the monthly publications, edited by individuals, furnish an account of what may be regarded as the news of philosophy; but that it is proposed that the Journal of the Royal Institution shall appear only four times a year; because in this period of activity in science and literature, it may be presumed that a sufficiency of useful information respecting the sciences and the arts of life may be collected, to give interest and importance to a quarterly publication.—The Royal Institution appears a proper point whence a work like the present should emanate. The list of members contains names celebrated throughout Europe for high literary and scientific attainments; and the establishment possesses many important requisites, among which may be enumerated a copious and va-

luable library, a geological and mineralogical collection, and a laboratory well adapted for the prosecution of experimental research, and which has already contributed most essentially to the progress of chemical knowledge." We congratulate the public on the liberal spirit which has determined the managers to adventure on the labours and responsibility of a periodical publication. On such subjects we feel no spirit of jealousy, because literary food always serves as a stimulus to the literary appetite, and we have found that, although the periodical journals have during our career been augmented from *seven* to *seventy*, yet our determination to make the Monthly Magazine the best and most generally interesting work of the kind, serves constantly to add to the number of our patrons, though the mass of patronage must, by the increase of journals, be necessarily subdivided.

Mr. SUMNER's Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God, to which the premium of 400*l.* was lately adjudged at Aberdeen, will appear in the course of the month, in two octavo volumes.

Mr. J. P. NEALE has announced a splendid work on the History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter's, Westminster, illustrated by fifty engravings, after drawings by himself. The work will be published in ten parts, each containing forty pages of letter press, with five engravings, of which three will be finished plates in the line manner, and two etchings. The plates will consist of ground-plans of the building, comprehending, as far as is practicable, those shewing its ancient limits and state; views exhibiting the general effects of the edifice, both exterior and internal, and such of its parts as are marked by peculiarity of architecture, or beauty of feature; enlarged details of such detached portions as display, with the greatest force and interest, the variations of architectural style; together with views of such monuments as demand particular notice, from connexion with history, or excellence of execution. The first part, or number, will appear in the summer of the present year, 1816. The following, among other eminent engravers, are engaged for this undertaking:—J. Pye, W. Woolnoth, R. Sands, J. Byrne, J. Lewis, W. R. Smith, C. Pye, and H. Hobson. The descriptive, historical, and biographical parts, by J. NORRIS BREWER, esq. author of the "Beauties" of Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, and Middlesex;



dlesex; descriptive, historical and architectural, of splendid palaces, &c.

Mr. WILLIAM PHILLIPS has in the press, an Elementary Introduction to the Knowledge of Mineralogy and of Minerals, including some account of the places at which, and of the circumstances under which, minerals are found; and explanations of the terms commonly used in mineralogical description. It is designed for the use of the student, and will be comprized in a small volume in duodecimo, which will be ready for delivery in the course of the ensuing month.

The translator of Herder's Philosophy of History, has completed his translation of BODMER's epic poem, the *Noahid*, in blank verse. It is quite ready for the press, but its publication is deferred, owing to the difficulties of the times.

A work of considerable interest is preparing for publication, entitled, 'Narrative of a Ten Years' Residence at the Court of Tripoli,' from the original correspondence, in the possession of the family of the late RICHARD TULLY, esq. the British consul; comprising authentic memoirs and anecdotes of the reigning Bashaw, his family, and various persons of distinction: an account of the domestic manners of the Moors, Arabians, and Turks, &c. &c.

Sir HUMPHRY DAVY has read to the Royal Society, a paper on the fire-damp of coal-mines, and on methods of lighting the mines so as to prevent explosion, of which paper we shall give a copious abstract in our next. Sir Humphry's lamp is said to afford absolute security, every explosive mixture extinguishing the flame.

The Copleyan medal was delivered at the anniversary of the Royal Society to the proxy of Dr. BREWSTER. The president, in an elegant speech, described with accuracy the modifications of light discovered by Malus, and the altered direction of rays, in consequence of passing through certain crystals, which, having much analogy to magnetic phenomena, has been called *polarization*. He next took a review of the numerous experiments and discoveries of Dr. Brewster, observing that few of the other Fellows of the Society had contributed an equal number of curious papers in so short a period; and in brief, but very comprehensive, terms unfolded the singular results and important consequences of his labours.

At a subsequent meeting, an ingenious paper by Dr. REID CLANNY was read, containing an account of some recent experiments made with his lamp in coal-mines, when their atmosphere was in a highly combustible state, being saturated with carburetted hydrogen gas. Ultimately he succeeded in making two different experiments in mines which were in a highly combustible state, and where the presence of a common lamp must have been attended with instant ruin.

The Rev. WILLIAM BINGLEY, F.L.S. author of *Animal Biography*, has now in the press a work of instruction, in three volumes, the object of which is to describe in a familiar, yet systematic manner, the modes of obtaining, of procuring, and preparing for use, all the most important articles of life. Its title is "Useful Knowledge;" or a familiar and explanatory account of the various productions, animal, vegetable, and mineral, which are chiefly employed for the use of man; and it will be illustrated by numerous figures.

Dr. HENNING, of Bristol, author of an *Inquiry into the Pathology of Scrofula*, is preparing for the press a work on *Pulmonary Consumption*.

J. T. JAMES, esq. student of Christ Church, Oxford, has in the press, a *Journal of a Tour on the Continent in 1813-14*, in a quarto volume, with plates.

Mr. WM. WEST, of Shaftesbury, is preparing a *History of Cranborn Chace*, from the reign of Henry II. to the present time; including an inquiry into the origin of the Chace.

Colonel KEATINGE is preparing for publication, his *Travels in Europe and Africa*, in a quarto volume, with 34 engravings, from drawings made by himself on the spot.

The Political Tracts of FRANCIS GREGOR, esq. of Trewarthenick, in Cornwall, are in the press.

A translation is preparing from the German, of Dr. FRANK's work on the *Doctrine of Incitement*, by Dr. Halliday, of the College of Surgeons, &c. &c.

It concerns us to find that ill health has compelled Mr. WILSON, the originator of the stereotype art in England, to bring to the hammer his valuable stock of stereotype plates, including many of the most current books in the language. The printers and booksellers of the United Kingdom will be invited to the sale.

A course



A course of Lectures on the elements of electrical science, including galvanism and electro-chemistry, will be delivered at the Russell Institution during the ensuing season, by Mr. SINGER.

Mr. JOHN WEYLAND, jun. is about to publish, in an octavo volume, "The Principle of Population, as affected by the Progress of Society, with a view to moral and political consequences."

A new Demonstration of the Veracity of the Evangelists, by a Comparative View of their Histories, is announced, by the Rev. ROBERT NARES, A.M. F.R.S. &c.

A translation is in the press, of the celebrated work of M. DE PRADT, entitled "The Congress of Vienna."

A Narrative of the Demolition of the Monastery of Port Royal des Champs, including biographical memoirs of its latter inhabitants, is printing by Miss MARY ANNE SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

Dr. GRAY, prebendary of Durham, &c. announces a new illustration of the Connection between the Sacred Writings and the Literature of Jewish and Heathen Authors, particularly that of the Classical Ages.

The Travels of Ali Bey, in Morocco, Tripoli, Cyprus, Egypt, Arabia, Syria, and Turkey, between the years 1803 and 1807, written by himself, and translated into English, will appear in February.

The entire Works of Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, and Sir Thomas Wyatt the Elder, are announced, containing much new and curious matter, with notes, critical and explanatory, &c. &c. by G. F. NOTT, D.D. F.S.A. late fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

A school edition of Juvenal, with English notes, (the objectionable passages omitted) will speedily be published, by the Rev. W. WILSON, M.A. of St. Bees' school.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the British Specimens deposited in the Geological Collection of the Royal Institution will speedily be published, by W. T. BRANDE, esq. F.R.S.

Mr. ROGERS, surgeon, has published an interesting pamphlet on the subject of the abuses of mad houses; and his facts justify him in stating that these malpractices arise from some of the following causes:—

I. From the want of a thorough investigation of the character and disposition of the masters and keepers of mad-houses.

II. From masters being allowed to engage keepers, without the approval of proper inspectors; so that the lowest and

most hardened wretches are frequently hired, ready to execute any commands, and naturally inclined to the most brutal exercise of a power, which should be delegated only to the considerate and humane.

III. From the visiting committees not minutely and frequently looking into every possible receptacle in each house, conversing freely with convalescent patients; inspecting the food; the cloathing; the cleanliness observed; the number of attendants employed; the proper temperature and ventilation of every room; the number of patients in each; and with the utmost care observing any marks of ill-treatment which a patient may bear upon him.

IV. From too credulous an attention to the tales of masters and keepers, arising from the difficulty with which a liberal mind can conceive the possibility of the existence of abuses, at the bare mention of which the least portion of humanity must recoil with horror.

V. From no enquiry being made into the causes of the death of patients; so that many are said to have died in a fit, who have destroyed themselves, or been choked in the act of forcing food or medicine; killed by a blow, or other ill-treatment.

VI. From suffering turbulent maniacs to be placed with patients who are quiet.

VII. From inspection not taking place at all hours, and without a possibility of expectation by the parties interested, a most important practice, without which every other precaution will be vain and nugatory, a notice of ten minutes only being sufficient to make elusion easy.

A Treatise on Greyhounds, with observations on their treatment and disorders, is in the press.

The second edition of Mr. COTTLE's poem of Alfred having been out of print some years, a third edition, revised, is in the press, which will contain numerous notes, illustrative of the poem, and of the Saxon era.

A Concise System of Self-Government, on scriptural and rational principles, by the Rev. J. EDMONDSON, will speedily be published.

A copy of a large map, six feet in diameter, of the date of 1459, has lately been brought from Italy, and deposited in the Museum.

By the memoir of Dr. Herschel on the Satellites of the Georgian Planet, given in another place, the existence of two satellites has been established completely; the first of which performs a synodical revolution about the planet in  $8^d 16^h 56' 5.2''$ ; the second, in  $13^d 11^h 8' 59''$ . He renders it probable that there exists a satellite nearer the planet than either of these two, and that there are several exterior satellites.



We are glad to observe that a spirited subscription has been opened in favour of the WIDOW MARGAROT, whose exemplary attendance on her persecuted husband during sixteen years' expatriation, is not exceeded by any example of female virtue in the history of her always amiable sex.

Early in the Spring, Mr. T. SHELDRAKE will publish a Treatise on diseased Spines and distorted Spine; with the details of a new method of cure, and cases to illustrate its superiority and success.—Likewise a Third Edition of his Essay on Distortion of the Legs and Feet of Children and others, with an Appendix, containing upwards of sixty cases of patients that have been successfully treated between the ages of two weeks and twenty-five years.

In February will be published, a Map of Scriptural and Classical Geography; accompanied by an historical and descriptive volume, wherein the origin of nations is particularly examined and discussed, with reference to numerous authorities: amongst which Herodotus, Hesiod, Strabo, Pliny, Diodorus Siculus, Cluverius, Ptolomy, Mela, Bochart, &c. have been expressly consulted.

Mr. Orme, of Bond-street, has nearly ready for publication, a work on the History of the Kingdom of Hanover, and of the family of the Guelphs. It will form a large quarto, embellished with a map and many engravings.

Mr. C. J. METCALFE is preparing for publication, a translation of a selection of the letters of Pope Ganganelli; to which will be prefixed a sketch of his life.

M. SALMON MAUGET, a French gentleman, at present in London, has invented a new method of preserving meat. He makes the joint of meat undergo a certain process, which he conceals. This prevents putrefaction from taking place, after which the piece of meat may be hung up in the kitchen, and gradually dried.

A new mode of manufacturing gunpowder has been invented in France. The grains are spherical, of the size of swan-shot, well glazed, and composed of concentric coats. The advantages which it possesses over common gunpowder are that the manufacture of it is much cheaper, and that it burns at least six time more rapidly than common powder.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes at Oxford, for the ensuing year, viz. For Latin

Verses, *Druidæ*.—For an English Essay, *A Comparative Estimate of Sculpture and Painting*.—For a Latin Essay, *In Historia scribenda quænam sit præcipua inter Auctores veteres et novos differentia?*—Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize, *Horses of Lysippus*.

Dr. AINSLIE, in the Asiatic Register, describes the Balsam of Peru as a certain cure of inveterate ulcers. In the same work, in a dissertation on Buddhism, the religion of Ceylon, it is stated, that *Buddha* is synonymous with *God*; and that *God*, *Bod*, *Wod*, *Godano*, *Woden*, and *Odin*, are words of similar signification. That *Muni* signifies a prophet, and is the same as *Menu*, *Manes*, *Menes*, &c.

The following are the results of Sir Humphry Davy's experiment on the colours used by the ancients as pigments. The red colours employed he found to be red lead, vermilion, and iron ochre. The yellows were yellow ochre, in some cases mixed with chalk, in others with red lead. The ancients, likewise, employed orpiment and masticot as yellow paints. The blue was a pounded glass, composed of soda, silica, lime, and oxide of copper. Indigo was likewise employed by the ancients, and they used cobalt to colour blue glass. The greens were compounds containing copper; sometimes the carbonate mixed with chalk; sometimes with blue glass. In some cases they consisted of the green earth of Verona. Verdigris was likewise used by the ancients. The purple colour, found in the baths of Titus, was an animal or vegetable matter combined with alumina. The blacks were charcoal; the browns ochres; the whites chalk or clay. White lead was known likewise to the ancient painters.

Dr. WELLS, in his Essay on DEW, says, that dew very seldom or never falls on cloudy nights; that it is deposited most copiously on those substances which radiate heat best, and upon each according to its radiating power; and, that those bodies upon which dew falls are many degrees (from 14° to 20°) colder than the atmosphere. Hence heat being radiated from those bodies on which it falls, they become colder than the atmosphere, and the aqueous vapour in the air is in consequence condensed and deposited upon them in the form of dew.

M. DE LUC's dry galvanic pile, or electromotor, to be bought of the mathematical instrument-makers in London, consists of slips of silver paper laid on each



each other. On the unsilvered side of the paper is put a layer of black oxide of manganese and honey. These papers are piled above each other to the number of 2000. They are then covered externally with a coating of shell lac, and inclosed in a hollow brass cylinder. Two of these piles are placed at the distance of four or five inches from each other; and between them is suspended a light metallic needle on a pivot, which is attracted alternately to the one pile and the other, so that it constantly moves between them like a pendulum. Attempts have been made to make this electric pendulum the moving power of a clock or watch; and these attempts have to a certain degree succeeded.

Not a winter passes over without one or more fatal accidents happening from skating. If a rope were at hand, long enough to extend across the sheet of water, it might be drawn across the aperture wherein the person had fallen through the ice, with a weight attached to that part; and he would of course catch hold of it, and might be drawn out.

The variation of the magnetic needle, according to COLONEL BEAUFOY, is least in the morning and greatest at noon. The mean variation at three periods of observing for two years is as follows:

Morning . . . . .	24° 14' 39"
Noon . . . . .	24 21 54
Evening . . . . .	24 16 45

The Court of Examiners of the Society of Apothecaries in pursuance of the late Act "For better Regulating the Practice of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales," has determined: That every person who shall be admitted to an examination for a certificate to practise as an apothecary, shall be required to produce testimonials of having served an apprenticeship of not less than five years to an apothecary; of having attained the full age of twenty-one years, and being of a good moral conduct; and he is expected to possess a competent knowledge of the Latin language, and to produce certificates of having attended not less than two courses of lectures on Anatomy and Physiology; two courses of lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine; one course of lectures on Chemistry; and one course of lectures on Materia Medica. A certificate of attendance for six months at least on the medical practice of some public hospital, infirmary, or dispensary.—The

court has also determined, that the examination for a certificate to practice as an apothecary, shall be as follows:—

1. In translating parts of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis, and physician's prescriptions.—2. In the Theory and Practice of Medicine.—3. In Pharmaceutical Chemistry.—4. In the Materia Medica.

In a paper laid before the Horticultural Society, Dr. MACCULLOCH has communicated useful information respecting the cultivation of flowers and fruits of southern countries, so as gradually to accustom them to the rigors of more northern climates. His hints for the perfect naturalization of the potatoe are particularly important. "This effect," he observes, "has been but very partially obtained, notwithstanding the length of time during which this valuable root has been a subject of cultivation. It is certain, that this imperfect naturalization has been the result of the common practice of propagating by the tubers, to the almost total neglect of the seeds. It is true, that seeds have been occasionally sown, and new varieties thus produced; but the experiment has stopped in the first stage, having been always undertaken for the mere purpose of producing these varieties, without any regard to that much more important object, the production of a plant sufficiently hardy to bear at least the first frosts of winter. In the southern parts of our island, it is not a desideratum of much importance, as the tubers are in general fully formed before the plant is killed by frost; but in the northern parts it is an object of great consequence, the plant being frequently killed long before the roots have attained maturity. In the Highlands of Scotland, in particular, where a frost will frequently occur early in September, the crop is often prematurely destroyed, and the uses of this vegetable are in consequence materially limited. It is plain, that it would be necessary to sow the seeds of successive generations many times, before the requisite degree of hardiness could be expected, and that the process would demand both patience and time. Yet, if it requires more of these than we can expect from the ordinary cultivator, it is an experiment which we may at least recommend to those public bodies, who so laudably exert themselves in ameliorating the agriculture and horticulture of this country. The difficulty of procuring seeds



seeds from seedling plants, could doubtless be obviated in some measure by depriving the young plant of its tubers, and thus compelling it to direct its energies to the other and more common mode of propagation, with which Nature has provided all plants."

## RUSSIA.

It appears from a statistical account of Moscow, that the births in that city from the 1st of January, to the 1st of June 1812, amounted to 2,655; and the deaths to 3,567. The following was the population:—

Priests, . . .	5,104
Noblesse, . . .	9,381
Soldiers, . . .	3,173
Merchants, . . .	19,124
Citizens, . . .	18,139
Domestics, . . .	47,584
Other classes, . . .	96,409
	<hr/>
	198,914

## PRUSSIA.

Professor HUFELAND has announced, that bleeding in cases of hydrophobia has met with equal success in Germany as in India. He intends to publish some of the cases forthwith.

## GERMANY.

That indefatigable and meritorious writer, Dr. NEMNICH, of Hamburgh, has just completed two valuable works, one a Dictionary of MERCHANDIZE, ENGLISH and German; and another in FRENCH and German, each of them being also provided with a supplementary Vocabulary in German and English, and in German and French. They appear to be indispensable companions to every counting-house engaged in foreign trade; and, as far as regards the English part, we can pronounce on its accuracy and on the author's critical knowledge of the idiomatic phrases used in British trade and manufactures. The learned Doctor formerly published a commercial Dictionary, in which he blended twelve European languages, but he has now conveniently separated and enlarged them. The English and French are to be followed by similar works in German and Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Russian, Modern-Greek, and Latin; a wonderful series of labours atchievable only by a German, and an industrious Hamburgher! But even these are but an introduction to a still larger work, in which Dr. NEMNICH proposes to give the corresponding denominations of articles of necessity

and commerce, "in several hundred languages."

There is a curious paper on the magnetism of the earth, by Hansten, published in Schweigger's Journal for 1813. He has collected a great many observations on the variation. He shows that the earth must have four magnetic poles. In the year 1769, one of the north magnetic poles was situated in north latitude  $70^{\circ} 17'$ , and east longitude from Ferro  $277^{\circ} 40' 5''$ . The Siberian north magnetic pole in the year 1805, was situated in north latitude  $85^{\circ} 21' 5''$ , and longitude east from Ferro  $133^{\circ} 49'$ . In the year 1774 one of the south magnetic poles was in south latitude  $71^{\circ} 26' 5''$ , and  $153^{\circ} 53\frac{1}{2}'$  east longitude from Ferro; the second in south latitude  $77^{\circ} 16' 75''$ , and  $254^{\circ} 23'$  east longitude from Ferro.

## FRANCE.

A new prose Translation of HOMER's Iliad has just appeared in France, from the pen of M. DUGAS MONTBEL. The Critics place it above the Translations of Dacier, Bitaupe, or Lebrun.

The celebrated MILLIN has published a description of the gold seal of Louis XII. who reigned in the time of our eighth Henry. It contains much curious matter relative to that period of history. He has also published a learned work, under the title of "The Mineralogy of Homer," in which he brings forward much curious matter relative to the gems mentioned in the poems of that matchless writer.

The Life of CARDINAL WOLSEY, and the other works of Mr. JOHN GALT, have met with a very favourable reception in Paris, where they are handsomely noticed in the scientific journals.

A Chronological History of the Art of Design, drawn from the manuscripts in the French Museum, is publishing in Paris, in numbers. The engravings made from the ancient drawings appear to be very faithful, and are in a good style.

## SOUTH SEAS.

It has long been known that the mutineers of the Bounty settled in Pitcairn's Island,  $25^{\circ}$  S. lat. and  $130^{\circ}$  W. lon. and their progeny were lately visited by an American and British vessel. A son of Christian's was the first-born on the island, and is now about twenty-five years of age (named Thursday October Christian); the elder Christian fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of an Otaheitean man, within three or four years after their arrival on the island. They were accompanied thither by six Otaheitean men



men and twelve women; the former were all swept away by desperate contentions between them and the Englishmen, and five of the latter have died at different periods, leaving at present only one man and several women of the original settlers. It contains abundance of yams, plantains, hogs, goats, and fowls; but affords no shelter for a ship or vessel of any description; neither could a ship water there without great difficulty, as the island is completely iron-bound with rocky shores. Being assured that the visit was of a peaceable nature, it is impossible to describe the joy these poor people manifested on seeing those they were pleased to consider as their countrymen. This interesting new colony consisted of about forty-six persons, mostly grown up young people, besides a number of infants. The young men, all born on the island, are very athletic, and of the finest forms, their countenances open and pleasing; but the young women were objects of particular admiration, tall, robust, and beautifully formed, their faces beaming with smiles and unruffled good humour. The clothing of the young females consisted of a piece of linen, reaching from the waist to the knees, and generally a sort of mantle thrown loosely over the shoulders, and hanging as low as the ankles. They sometimes wreath caps or bonnets for the head, to protect the face from the rays of the sun. Their native modesty, assisted by a proper sense of religion and morality instilled into their youthful minds by John Adams, the last survivor, has hitherto preserved these interesting people perfectly chaste, and free from all kinds of debauchery. Their habitations are ex-

tremely neat. The little village of Pitcairn forms a pretty square; the houses at the upper end of which are occupied by the patriarch, John Adams, and his family, consisting of his old blind wife and three daughters from fifteen to eighteen years of age, and a boy of eleven; a daughter of his wife by a former husband, and a son-in-law. On the opposite side is the dwelling of Thursday October Christian; and in the centre is a smooth verdant lawn, on which the poultry are let loose, fenced in so as to prevent the intrusion of the domestic quadrupeds. All that was done was obviously undertaken on a settled plan, unlike to any thing to be met with on the other islands. In their houses too they had a good deal of decent furniture, consisting of beds laid upon bedsteads, with neat covering; they had also tables, and large chests to contain their valuables and clothing, which is made from the bark of a certain tree, prepared chiefly by the elder Otaheitean females. Adams's house consisted of two rooms, and the windows had shutters, to pull to at night. The younger part of the sex, are, as before stated, employed with their brothers, under the direction of their common father Adams, in the culture of the ground, which produced cocoa nuts, bananas, the bread fruit tree, yams, sweet potatoes, and turnips. They have also plenty of hogs and goats; the woods abound with a species of wild hog, and the coasts of the island with several kinds of good fish. Their agricultural implements are made by themselves, from the iron supplied by the Bounty, which, with great labour, they beat out into spades, hatchets, &c."

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If any offender or offenders who shall be so ordered by any such court as aforesaid to be transported or who shall agree to transport himself or herself on certain conditions, either for life or any number of years, to any such place or places, part or parts, as shall be appointed by his Majesty in manner aforesaid, shall be afterwards at large within any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, without some lawful cause, before the expiration of the term for which such offender or offenders shall have been ordered to be transported, or shall have so agreed to transport



transport himself or herself as aforesaid, every such offender being at large as aforesaid, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall suffer death.

Where any offender shall be brought to any such place of confinement as aforesaid, in pursuance of the powers contained in this Act, he shall be washed, cleansed, and purified, and the clothes in which he shall be then clothed shall be burnt if necessary, or otherwise shall be preserved and taken care of for him, by the overseer of the place of confinement, and re-delivered to him upon his quitting it, or sold for his benefit, and the produce thereof accounted for to him by the overseers aforesaid; and, when such offender shall be finally discharged, either at the end or other determination of his term, such other decent clothing as shall be judged necessary and proper by the superintendent aforesaid, shall be delivered to such offender by the overseer of the place of confinement from which he is discharged, and

also such sum of money for his immediate subsistence, as the said superintendent shall think proper, so as such sum shall not in any case exceed three pounds.

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After Catarrh, the most predominant disorders in our list are rheumatism, acute and chronic, low fever, scarlatina with ulcerated sore throat, and pneumonic affections. The more frequent form of the latter has been a rheumatic affection of the respiratory organs, possessing many of the characters of pleurisy, not yielding readily to depletion, but to opiates and external applications.

Peripneumonia Notha still prevails among elderly persons.

Pseudo-syphilitic complaints have been much more frequent in my practice these last three months: whether they are in any way dependant on atmospheric influence is not quite certain, but the occurrence of the greater number of them at the close of the autumnal season, in conjunction with disorder of the digestive organs, very common at that period, favours the affirmative supposition. The state of the weather cannot, however, be considered as operating otherwise than by increasing the susceptibility of the body to infection, since every case that has fallen under my observation has been clearly attributable to suspicious intercourse. That there is a poison of a venereal origin, very similar in appearance, yet essentially distinct from the disease commonly called Syphilis, is a fact which cannot be too strongly impressed upon those who are exposed to such complaints, since a mistake may be productive of endless misery. The necessity of an accurate prognosis will appear from the fact, that mercury, the remedy of the true disease, generally aggravates the spurious, and often produces consequences of the most dreadful nature.

Among the bad effects of the misapplication of mercury in these disorders, there are none more distressing to the patient, or embarrassing to the inexperienced practitioner, than sphacelus, or phagædenic ulceration of the parts affected; among many other examples of this kind the following are deserving of notice:—A navy surgeon, after leading for the space of two months a life of continued dissipation, contracted a slight ulceration on the usual place. Alarmed at the appearance of this unwelcome guest, he began a course of mercury; and, as in a short time no appearance of amendment was visible, he doubled the quantity of his medicine, until he became completely salivated; during this period the ulceration had assumed a phagædenic appearance, with a greenish hue, and

was rapidly increasing in size. The constitution being as fully salivated with mercury as it could bear, though still unconscious of his error, he thought it proper to discontinue its employment, and have recourse to a lotion of muriate of quicksilver and lime-water. Under this treatment the sore began, and continued, to amend, until it was nearly healed; when it took a retrograde course, and was soon as bad as at its worst stage: mercurial frictions were again resorted to, the disease increased, gangrene and sloughing commenced, accompanied with great and incessant pain; the frictions were then employed with redoubled vigour, until the increasing destruction of the parts brought the terrified sufferer to London for advice. The opinion of several surgeons was taken; I was also consulted: no doubt existed that the case had been mistaken and improperly treated. It was obvious that the symptoms under which he laboured were attributable to the remedy, and not to the disease; the mercury was discontinued, and courses of sarsaparilla, hemlock, bark, nitric acid, and other remedies of the same kind, were tried in succession. As external applications, the poppy fomentation, bread and water poultice, carrot poultice, fryars balsam, were employed, but all with no effect. Bleeding, a sovereign remedy in these cases, was recommended, but he stedfastly, and unfortunately for himself, I think, refused to allow it, on account of his alledged debility, and the feebleness of his pulse. At length, by the advice of one of the surgeons who occasionally saw him, he filled the sore with levigated Lapis Calaminaris, which certainly removed the slough, and arrested the progress of the gangrene, but he was left with a sore exquisitely painful, and incapable of bearing even the most soothing application; in this state he was summoned to join his ship, and the result I have not heard. Had the use of the mercury been continued, under these circumstances, his life would doubtless have fallen a sacrifice.

The subsequent is also illustrative of the deleterious effects of mercury misapplied, and is a striking evidence of the utility of bleeding in arresting the evil.

A gentleman, after much dissipation, contracted an ulceration on the prepuce; as he was then at Liverpool, on the eve of coming to London, nothing was done for it. It had at first the appearance of a chap, but, being aggravated by the journey in a stage-coach, it had extended considerably on his arrival, and a chemist to whom it was shown pronounced it to be Syphilitic. Fortunately nothing but mercurial pills were employed, which, however, in the course of eight weeks, had affected the mouth and aggravated the disease; a painful phymosis, with great discharge, had supervened; a phagædenic ulceration was making rapid strides over the part, and the sufferings of the patient were intense. Mild astringent applications had been first tried, and subsequently those of a more soothing nature; a decoction of poppies, as a fomentation to the perinæum and prepuce, gave some relief, but it was not permanent. At length, bleeding was employed, which instantly removed the pain; it was necessary to repeat it thrice on three several exacerbations of the symptoms; and, such was the benefit experienced, that nothing more was considered necessary for the perfect cure.

The progress of the diseased Larynx, adverted to in our last, seems to have been arrested by the excitement of pustules on the surface of the throat, by emetic tartar ointment: the feeling of suffocation peculiar to this complaint, and which constitutes so alarming a symptom, has been materially diminished, but the voice is scarcely to be heard.

11, North Crescent, Bedford-Square.

JOHN WANT.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

**G**AY-LUSSAC has lately added an important fact to what was previously known of *Chlorine*. He has shown that it combines with more than its weight of oxygen gas, and forms an acid, to which he has given the name of *chloric acid*. He has pointed out a method of obtaining this acid in a separate state, and has shown that it is a constituent of the salts called formerly *hyper-oxymuriates*, to which henceforth the name of *chlorates* must be given. Vanquelin has published an account of the properties of these salts.

Oxygen, says Dr. Thomson in his *Annals*, was raised by Lavoisier to a very high rank among chemical substances. He considered it as the acidifying principle, as the only supporter of combustion, and as capable of uniting with and modifying all other simple bodies. The modern discoveries in chemistry have deprived oxygen of a good deal of its dignity. Davy has shown that it forms alkalies as well as acids, and that many acids exist which contain no oxygen. It is not therefore the acidifying principle. This indeed is a doctrine which was all along maintained by Berthollet, whose sagacity in many points of chemical theory deserves the highest admiration. Oxygen has lost likewise the property of being the only simple supporter of combustion. For chlorine possesses that property perhaps in a greater degree than oxygen; with this curious exception, that charcoal will not burn in it, nor unite with it. Iodine is certainly a much less perfect



fect supporter of combustion, since the only body hitherto observed to burn in it is potassium.

The general result of some experiments of DE SAUSSURE, proves that the absorption of gases by porous solid bodies depends upon the same cause as the capillary attraction of liquids. Chemical affinity doubtless has its effect, as it has also upon capillary attraction. Charcoal, meerschaum, ligniform asbestos, rock cork, hydrophane, quartz, sulphate of lime, mineral agaric, hazelwood, mulberry, fir, linen thread, wool, and raw silk, were the solid bodies employed, and all of them have the property of absorbing gases. Charcoal absorbs the most of the gases, and the proportions absorbed by the other bodies are nearly in the order in which they have been named. Each of these substances absorb a determinate quantity of every particular gas; but the order is not the same for the different solid bodies indicating the action of chemical affinity. Thus charcoal absorbs more nitrous oxide, than carbonic acid gas; but meerschaum absorbs more carbonic acid gas than nitrous oxide. The following table exhibits the number of volumes of the different gases absorbed by dry box-wood charcoal.

Volumes.	Volumes.
Ammoniacal gas .....90	Olefiant gas .....35
Muriatic acid .....85	Carbonic oxide ..... 9.42
Sulphurous acid .....65	Oxygen ..... 9.25
Sulphureted hydrogen.....55	Azote ..... 7.5
Nitrous oxide .....40	Oxy-carbureted hydr. .... 5
Carbonic acid .....35	Hydrogen ..... 1.75

Water diminishes the power of solid bodies to absorb gases. And, when a solid body is saturated with a gas, the addition of water disengages a portion of this gas. During the absorption of gases by solid bodies, heat is disengaged, owing obviously to the condensation of the gas, in the pores of the solid body.

Dr. WILSON PHILIP has published two curious papers, in which he relates a great number of experiments made in order to determine the principle on which the action of the heart depends. He has shown that both the brain and spinal marrow may be removed without affecting the motion of the heart; but that if they be suddenly destroyed, or by crushing them, the motion of the heart is affected. He explains these apparently contradictory experiments thus: in man there are three systems—the sensorial, the nervous, and the muscular, all independent of each other, but capable of affecting each other. In his second paper he shows that a stimulus applied to the brain in general accelerates the motion of the heart; but that the action of the voluntary muscles is only excited by stimulating the part of the brain from which their nerves proceed. Ganglia, in his opinion, convey to the nerves which proceed from them the united energy of all the parts of the brain from which nerves going to them proceed, and they have no other use.

VOGEL has published a long paper to show that when sugar is boiled with various metallic oxides and with different *metalline salts*, it has the property of decomposing them. Sometimes it reduces the oxide to the metallic state; at others (and this most frequently) it deprives the oxide of one of the doses of oxygen with which it was combined, and thereby reduces it to an inferior degree of oxidation. The result of his experiment is as follows:—

When a solution of acetate of copper is boiled with sugar, no gas is evolved; but a brown powder is precipitated, which is protoxide of copper. Sugar of milk, honey, manna, and other sweet bodies, produce the same effect. Scheele's sweet principle of the oils, fat, and wax, likewise occasion the same precipitation, but much more slowly.

When sulphate of copper and sugar are boiled together, the copper is precipitated in the metallic state. All the other sweet substances produce the same effect.

When nitrate or muriate of copper is boiled with sugar, no protoxide precipitates; but the salts are converted into *pronitrates* and *promuriates*. The salts of iron, zinc, tin, and manganese,—in short, of all the metals which have the property of decomposing water,—are not decomposed by sugar.

Sugar boiled with nitrate of mercury throws down metallic mercury. It produces no effect upon calomel; but converts corrosive sublimate into calomel.

Nitrate of silver and muriate of gold are very readily decomposed by sugar. Sugar and manna convert peroxide of mercury into protoxide.

Sugar readily dissolves the red oxide of lead or litharge. It deprives the brown oxide of lead of part of its oxygen, and then dissolves it.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IT affords us much satisfaction to be able to give place to a Commercial Treaty between the British and American governments, which indicates in both a liberal feeling that promises to preserve peace between the two countries.

*Article the First.*—There shall be between the territories of the United States of America and all the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe a reciprocal liberty of commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers, in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any parts of the said territories respectively, also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

*Article the Second.*—No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation to the United States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any other foreign countries, nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, or of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, to or from the said territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States; nor in the ports of any of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe on the vessels of the United States, than shall be payable in the ports on British vessels.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture, of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the United States or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the ports of any of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, whether such importation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States.

The same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture, of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, to the United States, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the United States, or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States to his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States.

It is further agreed, that in all places where drawbacks are or may be allowed, upon the re-exportation of any goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of either country, respectively, the amount of the said drawbacks shall be the same, whether the said goods shall have been originally imported in a British or American vessel; but, when such re-exportation shall take place from the United States in a British vessel, or from the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, in an American vessel, to any other foreign nation, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves, respectively, the right of regulating or diminishing, in such case, the amount of the said drawback.

The intercourse between the United States and his Britannic Majesty's possession in the West Indies, and on the continent of North America, shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights, with respect to such an intercourse.

*Article the Third.*—His Britannic Majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America shall be admitted, and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, vide-licet, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the Prince of Wales's Island; and that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on trade between the said principal settlements and the said United States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation, respectively to and from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited: provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war, between the British government and any state of power whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government, any military stores or naval stores, or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favoured European nations; and they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes



cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favoured European nations.

But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unladen.

It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories; but the vessels of the United States, having, in the first instance, proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes, or any part thereof, from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. The vessels of the United States may also touch for refreshments, but not for commerce, in the course of their voyage to or from the British territories in India, or to or from the dominions of the Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, or such other places as may be in the possession of Great Britain, in the African or Indian seas, it being well understood that in all that regards this article, the citizens of the United States shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws and regulations of the British government, from time to time established.

*Article the Fourth.*—It shall be free for each of the two contracting parties, respectively, to appoint Consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; but, before any Consul shall act as such, he shall in the usual form be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent; and it is hereby declared that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government of the country to which he is sent, such consul may either be punished according to law, if the law will reach the case, or be sent back, the offended government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.

It is hereby declared that either of the contracting parties may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as such party shall judge fit to be so excepted."

A silly clause is added about St. Helena, at which, as the residence of the Emperor Napoleon, American ships are not to be allowed to touch!

The average quantity of MALT charged with duty in England and Wales, in each of the years 1780, 1781, and 1783, was 29,114,361 bushels. The annual consumption, as estimated by the Minister on imposing the tax of 1803, was 27,000,000 bushels; and the actual average of the years, ending the 5th of January, 1814 and 1815, as estimated by the produce of the latter tax, was only 23,863,703 bushels.

The late Act of Parliament which permits a direct trade from the British West India Islands to Malta, opens new markets for West India produce, which cannot fail to prove highly advantageous to those colonies.

The Americans seem likely to monopolize the carrying trade of the world, it being ascertained that they can carry freight 45 per cent. cheaper than other nations.

*Prices of Merchandise, Jan. 26, 1816.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Cocoa, West India . . . .	3	5	0	to	4	10	0	per cwt.
Coffee, West India, ordinary . . . .	3	1	0	—	3	10	0	ditto.
—, —, fine . . . .	4	13	0	—	5	5	0	ditto.
—, Mocha . . . .	6	15	0	—	7	0	0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common . . . .	0	1	11	—	0	2	0	per lb.
—, Demerara . . . .	0	1	10	—	0	2	0	ditto.
Currants . . . .	4	8	0	—	5	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey . . . .	2	18	0	—	3	4	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga . . . .	80	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine . . . .	45	0	0	—	46	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets . . . .	5	12	0	—	12	12	0	per cwt.
—, —, Bags . . . .	5	5	0	—	9	9	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars . . . .	14	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
—, —, Pigs . . . .	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad . . . .	15	0	0	—	16	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli . . . .	90	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh . . . .	3	0	0	—	3	2	0	per cwt.
—, Italian, fine . . . .	3	12	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new . . . .	6	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new . . . .	3	14	0	—	3	16	0	ditto.
—, East India . . . .	1	5	0	—	1	10	0	ditto.
Silk, China . . . .	1	3	0	—	1	5	0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein . . . .	0	15	0	—	1	0	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon . . . .	0	12	6	—	0	14	0	ditto.
—, Cloves . . . .	0	3	6	—	0	4	6	ditto.
—, Nutmegs . . . .	0	6	0	—	0	9	0	ditto.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Spices, Pepper, black	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb.
—, —, white	0	1	4	—	0	1	6 ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0	6	0	—	0	6	3 per gallon.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	3	2	—	0	3	6 ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	6	—	0	4	6 ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	4	0	0	—	4	4	0 per cwt.
—, —, fine	4	12	0	—	4	17	0 ditto.
—, East India	2	0	0	—	3	8	0 ditto.
—, lump, fine	6	12	0	—	6	18	0 ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	3	5	0	—	0	0	0 ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	3	1	0	—	0	0	0 ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	1	10	—	0	1	11 per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	6	4	—	0	0	0 ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0 per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0 ditto.
—, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120	0	0 per butt.

*Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  g.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 1g a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .—Hambro', 15s.—Madeira, 2 a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .—Jamaica, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .—Newfoundland, 4 a 5.—Southern Fishery, out and home, —1.

*Course of Exchange, Jan. 26.*—Amsterdam, 37 6 B 2U.—Hamburg, 34 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  U.—Paris, 24 20.—Leghorn, 49.—Lisbon, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ .—Dublin, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill; Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 170l.—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union, 100l.—Grand Surry, 50l.—Rochdale, 50l.—Ellesmere, 78l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 52l.—London Dock, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. per share.—West India, 145l.—East India, 136l.—East London WATER-WORKS, 67l.—West Middlesex, 25l. 10s.—London Institution, 50l.—Surry, 13l.—Russell, 16l. 16s.—Imperial INSURANCE OFFICE, 45l.—Albion, 30l.—Gas LIGHT COMPANY, 10l. premium.

Gold in bars 4l. 2s. per oz.—New doubloons 3l. 18s.—Silver in bars 6s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The 3 per cent. cons. on the 25th, were 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Omnium 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Dec. 1815, and the 20th of Jan. 1816, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 136.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheseses.]

ANNETTS J. Salisbury, linen draper, (Jones and co. London)  
 Adams and Edwards, Cumberland street, chair makers. (Saunders)  
 Ashby J. Boxstead, farmer (Bond)  
 Adair S. Bristol, haberdasher.  
 Briggs W. Armley, York, clothier. (Wilson, London)  
 Bowdler F. Newport, innkeeper. (Warren, Drayton)  
 Bolling and Sellwood, High Holborn, linen drapers. (Par-ton)  
 Beasley R. G. Austin-friars, merchant. (Wademan and co.)  
 Burton J. and S. Coggleshall, dealer in horses. (Daw-son, London)  
 Barthrop B. Blackhall, merchant. (Taylor and co. London)  
 Ball W. Newcastle upon Tyne, innkeeper. (Read)  
 Botting C. Cadroxton, Juxta Neath, grocer. (Gwynn)  
 Bignell R. B. Middleton stoney, Oxford, scrivener. (Ap-lin, Banbury)  
 Bascley and Stapleton, Newport Pagnell, brewers. (Foss and co. London)  
 Beck J. Braundon, dealer. (Lodington and co. London)  
 Black W. senior, Loughborough, coal merchant. (Allen, London)  
 Brinkley S. New Kent Road, Surry. (corn dealer)  
 Brave J. London Wall, merchant.  
 Clarke F. Birmingham, perfumer. (Stubbs and co.)  
 Croft C. Cambridge, farmer. (Caesar)  
 Child C. Bristol, carpenter. (Dax and co. London)  
 Cross D. Eoeham, Norfolk, farmer. (Saggers, London)  
 Cooke J. Lower Brook street, upholsterer. (Pullen)  
 Cohen J. Whitechapel, hat manufacturer. (Pafmore)  
 Clewley H. M. Charlotte terrace, linen draper. (Pope)  
 Chambers G. Rochester, coach maker. (Harvey)  
 Crofley J. Liverpool, merchant. (Pritt and co.)  
 Clark J. Repton, Derby, dealer. (Hicks and co. London)  
 Clark T. Hinton, druggist.  
 Crosby R. Stationers court, bookfeller.  
 Cooper W. Shepton Mallet, stocking maker.  
 Chandley J. Stockport, Chester, grocer.  
 Dorman J. Bideford, Devon, innkeeper. (Hague, Lon-don)  
 Dixon J. Oldham, shopkeeper. (Ellis, London)

Dixon W. Kent road, millwright, (Clutton and co.)  
 Davis W. Newbury, upholsterer. (Wasey and co.)  
 Dawe J. Plymouth dock, mercer. (Sole)  
 Davis E. Batcombe, Somerset, shopkeeper.  
 Edwards G. Sheffield, merchant. (Wake)  
 Eley J. Blackfriars road, brewer. (Fisher and co.)  
 Edwards J. Nantgarrow, Glamorgan, grocer. (Vowlesy Brilon)  
 Fletcher J. Trafalgar street, merchant. (Tottle and co.)  
 Field W. Croydon, shopkeeper. (Guy)  
 Friday W. Quedgley, Gloucester, butcher. (Okey)  
 Fearn, J. Sculcoates, merchant. (Longdill, London)  
 Farnworth S. M. Old Broad street, merchant. (James)  
 Goodchild J. sen. Low Pallion, J. and W. Jackson.  
 Dowgate wharf, London, J. Goodchild, jun. High  
 Pallion, J. Jackson, Eppleton, and T. Jones, sen.  
 Greencroft, bankers. (Plumtre)  
 Golding T. J. and co. Great St. Helens, ship brokers, (Hutchinson)  
 Gaskell J. Wigan, flour dealer. (Makinson, London)  
 Gayton G. Edmonton, coach maker. (Orrell, London)  
 Griffith T. Penant, Cardigan, shopkeeper. (Daniel, Bristol)  
 Gore S. V. Bishopgate street, haberdasher. (Wright)  
 Gyve T. and R. Painfwick, Gloucester, clothier.  
 Holmes J. Weeley, Essex, merchant. (Chapman and co. London)  
 Hall and co. Sutton, in Ashfield, starch makers. (Bread-shaw and co. London)  
 Hoodinot J. King street, tool manufacturer. (Harding)  
 Harris W. St. Ansell, Cornwall, maltster. (Rathleigh and co.)  
 Herbert, J. Uckington, Gloucester, farmer. (Vizard and co. London)  
 Haynes R. Lower road, Illington, wine cooper. (May-hew and co.)  
 Harding R. and J. Trowbridge, Wilts, clothiers. (Egan and co. London)  
 Hall R. Steventon, farmer. (Sandys and co. London)  
 Hedges T. Dymocke, Gloucester. (Hurd, London)  
 Howard, G. H. Manchester, chymist. (Lawler)  
 Hearder G. Torquay, Devon, cabinet maker. (Cofferrat)  
 Hunter W. East street, carpenter. (Carlon)  
 Haslam, J. Brentwood, shopkeeper. (Jones)  
 Joseph S. Gosport, shopfeller. (Messum)  
 Kemp J. Cowlinge, Suffolk, maltster. (Ayrton and co. London)  
 Lacy and co. South street, Finsbury square, merchants (Hoit)

Lawrence



Lawrence N. High Timber street, publican. (Sarel  
Lifeter, T. Drayton, Salop, innkeeper. (Warren  
Lanceley E. Chester, carrier. (Dicas  
Lee T. Minories, mercer. (Walton  
Lansdown W. Bishport, Somerset, grazier.  
Lupton J. Bolton-le-Moore, tallow chandler.  
Merrick T. Frith street, merchant (Hopkinson.  
Mitchell D. Grange Road, Bermondsey, tanner. (Pownall  
Moth R. Eastwood Hay, Southampton, maltster. (Tem-  
ple, London  
Maraden F. Wakefield, York, joiner. (Sykes and co.  
London  
Manby A. Tipton, iron master. (Bourne and co. Dudley  
Machell R. Liverpool, merchant. (Griffith and co.  
Moskopp C. Preston house, Cumberland, check manufac-  
turer  
Moorhouse, J. Sloane street, wine merchant.  
Nettlefold W. Dartford, Kent, butcher. (Sauter, London  
Nelmes W. Newton, farmer. (Dark and co. London  
Nutt J. Alrewas, Stafford, draper (Cookney, London  
Nicholls T. Coleman street, hat manufacturer. (Ballachey  
Neale and Warner, Milk street, linen drapers.  
Prior J. H. Southwark, corn dealer. (Chapman and co.  
Potter W. Walsingham, Norfolk, carrier. (Saggers,  
London  
Pope H. Warminster, brandy merchant. (Davies and co.  
Palyart J. London street, merchant. (Crowder and co.  
Porter T. Birmingham, merchant. (Abison and co.  
Liverpool  
Price and Le Sonef, Winchester street, merchants. (Holt  
and co. London  
Pinnock and co. Newberry, Berks, booksellers. (Daws  
and co. London  
Painter R. W. Sidmouth street, carpenter. (Chapman  
and co.  
Palmer W. Elving, Norfolk, miller. (Taylor, London  
Pyne T. Horselydown, Surrey, leather seller  
Rudkin and co. Great Coggeshall, worsted manufacturers.  
(Andrew  
Ramscar E. Stockport, Chester, victualler. (Walters

Reynolds J. Bishopsgate street, Without, Russia merchant.  
(Loxley and Son  
Rose D. North field, cattle dealer. (Fludgate and co.  
London  
Rivers M. Bishops Sutton, maltster. (Guge, London  
Reaper M. Bristol, fancy dress maker.  
Richards G. Strand, furrier.  
Redford A. London road, printer.  
Sparkes and Coles, Portland street, St. Mary le Bonae  
coach makers. (Tahourain and Buchanan  
Smith G. Puttenham, Surrey. (Dyne and co. London  
Smith T. Austin friars, merchant. (Dann and co.  
Solomon M. Birmingham, jeweller. (Webb  
Sykes and Marshall, North Collingham, maltsters.  
(Alsop and co. Nottingham  
Silver W. Portsea, grocer. (Edgcombe  
Sewell M. Lincoln, wine merchant, (Swan  
Smart W. Bradford, clothier. (Bath  
Soper J. Bristol, hatter. (Smith  
Sanders and Ewbank, Paternoster row, warehouseman  
(Cattle  
Simcox W. Birmingham, thimble maker. (Parker  
Saul T. Manchester, wooltapler.  
Thomas S. Kilburn, cattle jobber. (Pullen  
Tazewell S. Bridgewater, grocer. (Boys  
Trowman, J. Cradley, Worcester, gun barrel maker.  
(Still and co. London.  
Taylor J. Nottingham, cotton spinner. (Fearnhead  
Tipton E. Gloucester, victner.  
Vincent and co. Newbury, Berks, bankers. (Hedges  
Waland W. Chichester, music seller. (Sowton, London,  
Wagstaffe, E. Bristport, linen draper (Murley  
Willson M. Aldgate, woollen draper. (Hurst  
Watt D. Southwark, shipbuilder. (Blakiston, London  
Warner and Seife, Bristol, Druggists. (Cooke  
Walford J. Broad street, Ratcliffe, Slopeller. (Battye  
Watts W. Bristol, hofier. (Burgess  
Walker and Lamb, merchants. (Luxley and co. London  
Wade J. Alvafton, Chester, drover.  
Winfor W. Plymouth, tavern keeper.

## DIVIDENDS.

Atkins A. Finsbury square  
Aldebert and co. Copthall buildings  
Abrahams M. Duke street  
Armstrong J. Manchester  
Aibby R. Poultry  
Adcock J. St. Mary Axe  
Bath and co, Witney, Oxford  
Billing and co. Paddington  
Bayley J. Portsea  
Bakewell J. and J, Weston upon Trent  
Brenchley T. Lincoln inn fields  
Ball C. R. South Moreton, Berks  
Brooke and Pearle, Little Drury-lane  
Blackburn P. Turnchapel dock, Ply-  
mouth  
Bradshaw J. and R. Lancaster  
Baglehole and Redgrave, Mark lane  
Bickendicke W. Newstead, York  
Bea E. jun. Birmingham  
Bryant, L. Bath  
Barnett D. Portsea  
Blount J. Lancaster  
Blackmore W. H. Croydon  
Bristow J. Reading, Berks  
Barnard S. Borough  
Bolton W. Bury street  
Cruso T. Norwich  
Charles S. Dowgate hill  
Cartledge W. and J. Uttoxeter, Stafford  
Coe W. Cannon street  
Christopher T. Dunster court  
Carlill J. Kingston upon Hull  
Coward T. Fountain place, City road  
Coxe P. Throgmorton street  
Cooper J. Rothwall  
Curtis E. Ballast quay, Greenwich  
Carter O. Camomile street  
Crilly B. Sloane street  
Curtis R. Bristol  
Doyer G. Bartholomew close  
Dunbar W. Wormwood street  
Dempsey J. Coleman street  
Driver J. Keighley, York  
Duckham and Lanketter, Bread street  
Evans T. Worcester  
Ellis and Alder, Crooked lane  
Elgar W. Maidstone  
Freeborn A. Finchingfield, Essex  
French J. Northampton  
Faulkner and co. Crutched friars  
Finlay A. Cadle street  
Fowle T. Barming, Kent

Fawcett P. St. Martin's, Northampton  
Gamson J. Camden town  
Goldney T. B. Seymour court, Bucks  
Gale J. Axminster  
Gillespy T. Coal exchange  
Goldsmith T. Shoredich  
Godbold J. Hatton garden  
Green and Crabb, Little street  
Gridale G. Wellesloe square  
Hall T. Oxford street  
Hayne J. Paternoster row  
Harvey M. B. Witham  
Hill J. Stagerton Row, Newington  
Houle W. Cleveland street  
Hutchings J. Battle, Sussex  
Holmes S. St. Anne's Limehouse  
Higgins W. Gt. St. Helens  
Holland and Williams, Liverpool  
Hopkins R. Bath  
Hervey W. Jermyn street  
Hodgson R. North Allerton  
Ifface B. and M. Bevis Marks  
Ireland R. East street, St. Mary la  
bonne  
James S. Cross street, Holborn  
Johnson J. Egham  
Jackson J. Farnham  
Johnson J. Paradise street, St. Mary la  
bonne  
Kirkham G. Lancaster  
Knott and Smith, Duke street, South.  
wark  
Kelly E. Paddington  
Lindle A. Cattle street, Falcon square  
Lyon M. Bolton, Lincoln  
Low J. and W. Mincing lane  
Lewis W. Llanbiter, Radnor  
Lovell T. Portsmouth  
Locker T. Oxford street  
Lindner, J. Ratcliffe  
Le Roy E. and T. Jermyn street  
Lewis A. Vine street  
Mayhew J. Keppell street, Russell  
square  
Morris J. Marple, Chester  
Miall D. jun. Portsea  
Mitchell J. Ucoates-mill, Cumber-  
land  
Matcham G. New Sarum  
Nunn and Barber, York street, Covent  
garden  
Naylor and Cockerton, Sheffield

Nunney J. T. Clare street  
Nowell and Wakelin, Piccadilly  
Outwin J. Doncaster, York  
Osborne E. Falmouth  
Ogilvie J. Saville row, Westminster  
Palmer, T. Wood street, Cheapside  
Pagett T. Tottenham court road  
Partridge S. Cardiff, Glamorgan  
Phillips D. Oxford street  
Pink A. Portsea  
Parfons S. Somerset street, Aldgate  
Port G. Petersfield, Southampton  
Pitt D. Fenchurch street  
Pycroft and Jackson, Wapping  
Parham B. Duck, Devon  
Pollon and Evans, Lime street  
Rawlins J. Red Lion street  
Rofs H. Kingston upon Hull  
Royton W. E. West Leigh, Lancaster  
Reddick B. Glastonbury  
Roffion A. Hough mill, Chester  
Short E. G. Tottenham court road  
Shepherd T. Kington upon Hull  
Stanley E. Cooper's row, Crutchedfriars  
Sowden R. Exeter  
Shi litoe J. Great Tower street  
Selwood J. North Peterston, Somerset  
Strong and Harvey, Liverpool  
Smith H. Croydon  
Sykes and Shackleton, Norton Falgate  
Stevens E. and E. Oxford street  
Smith J. Upperthong, York  
Shepherd J. Sutton, York  
Salkeld A. Strand  
Sundius C. Devonshire square  
Trent S. Yeovil, Somerset  
Taylor and Hopkins, Bristol  
Thorn H. Colchester  
Ughart W. Lloyd's Coffee house  
Williams T. Bethnal green  
Wellington M. B. and H. Crown street  
Soho  
Walley J. Lime street  
Wray H. Birchlin Lane  
West G. Kingston upon Hull  
Woodhatch J. F. Thaxted, Essex  
Wapsh J. St. Martin's le grand  
Wye T. G. Newington Butte  
Whetton W. Bath  
Webb J. New Sarum, Wilts  
Walters J. Studham, Hertford  
Webb J. Broadway, Worcester.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE extremely changeable weather of last month has been succeeded by a tempera-  
ture unseasonably warm and moist, with almost constant westerly winds; a course  
of no favourable omen for the coming spring. Early sown wheats were generally  
checked, in some parts slightly injured, by the frosts; they have since recovered to a  
degree

degree of rankness of growth on the best lands; the latter sown have appeared, and the whole wheat crop upon the ground looks well, with the exception of bare spots, where, vegetation being impeded by frost, the seed was devoured by crows, or blown from its place by the storm. The young clovers which were checked by the sudden frost, without the defensive cover of snow, have likewise recovered from the mildness of the weather. A considerable part of the turnips was rotted by the effect of alternate frost and thaw, but the crop generally, it is supposed, will prove sufficient; winter tares, cabbages, and other cattle crops are in a flourishing state. Staw-yard cattle and sheep are plentifully supplied, and are doing well; greater numbers of oxen are stabled for feeding, in the present, than in any former season. The early fall of lambs has been full as great as usual, and few losses hitherto. Dairy cows still bring a good price. Long wool in request, and no stock on hand. In hops, no variation, but the finer samples only saleable. The prime sorts of horses only saleable at market.

In some of the maritime districts, the wheat is much complained of, as rising mildewed and light. All expensive culture and improvement is reported to be compulsively laid aside, from pecuniary disability, even in the richest corn-districts of England; in many of the poorer, ploughing and the common operations of husbandry are neglected. Cattle and pigs are heavy of sale, and expectations are entertained of an approaching declension in the price of dairy articles. Failures and sales still increase, and many industrious and economical families, formerly in prosperous circumstances, are reduced to the lowest state of poverty. Manufactures, too, are said to fail in some parts, and the country labourers to be in a state of extreme distress; according to their own representation, in the midst of plenty. Almost general abatements of rent and tithes have taken place, as matter of mere necessity, the tenantry being unable to perform their contracts. It is even reported in certain quarters, that the next payment of the Property Tax cannot be collected. In this disastrous state of affairs, county meetings have been called, and it is supposed they will become general.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 4s. to 5s.—Veal 6s. to 8s.—Pork 3s. to 5s.—Bacon 4s.—Irish ditto 3s. 8d.—Fat 3s. 6d.—Skins —. — Oil-cake —.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 40s. to 64s.—Barley 22s. to 26s.—Oats 20s. to 25s.—The quartern loaf in London 8½d. to 10d.—Hay 3l. 18s. to 5l.—Clover ditto 4l. to 6l.—Straw 1l. 10s. to 2l. 2s.

Coals in the pool 1l. 16s. 6d. to 2l. 8s. 6d. per chaldron.

Middlesex, Jan. 22.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest 30.2.	Dec. 31,	Wind N.W.	Highest 48°.	Jan. 11,	Wind West.
Lowest 28.4.	Jan. 15.	Wind S.W.	Lowest 20°.	Dec. 22,	Wind N.W.
Greatest variation in 24 hours, } 9-tenths of an inch {			Greatest variation in 24 hours, } 10° {		
This variation occurred between the mornings of the 11th and 12th of Jan. during which the mercury rose from 26.5 to 29.2.			On the 4th inst. in the morning, the thermometer was at 24°, and on the next day, at the same hour, it was at 34°.		

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 1½ inches in depth: this is but little, considering the average height of the barometer, which is only 29.33. The mean height of the thermometer for the month is rather more than 35°: there have been a few sharp days, otherwise the season has been remarkably mild; and the winter, in general, so far as it has gone, open and pleasant. At present we have had scarcely any snow, and but little foggy weather. On the 19th the fog was thick at Highgate, at Kentish-Town, and as far as Battle-Bridge; it was, at 9 in the morning, so thick, that objects could not be discerned at the distance of 15 or 20 yards, but, at the same time, it was a brilliant sunshine in London. The fog dispersed in the country early in the day. At Highgate, there have been 18 very brilliant days, and 7 or 8 on which there has been rain. On one there was a little snow. The wind has blown chiefly from the N. and N.W. on a few nights the wind blew a hurricane, and the rapid rise and fall of the winds occasioned as frequently considerable changes in the altitudes of the mercury in the barometer.



## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

*Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.*

## FRANCE.

**T**HIS country continues to be distracted by the malignant re-action of parties; and, in spite of all pledges and securities, the most illustrious champions of liberty seem likely to be sacrificed to the bad faith of its inexorable enemies.

The cause of Truth cannot, however, be said to be lost. It may succumb for a season; but, if despotism and superstition would enjoy a long triumph, it is necessary to unite the heads of the human race into one head, and then, with Nero, sever it from the body; or, what will equally well answer the purpose, it will be expedient to destroy or corrupt all the printing-presses, restore the domination of the priesthood, put a stop to free discussion, and reduce all men to the abject state of the inhabitants of Turkey and Morocco, or of Europe at large in the 11th and 12th centuries. Then, and then only, can the late events and changes continue to be called *glorious*; and the heroes of liberty continue in exile, and be stigmatized and execrated with impunity by the servile sycophants of power. Patience is a virtue whose exercise was never more called for than in the age in which we live.

At the same time, humanity sickens at the perspective of that bloody contest, which for two or three ages seems likely to take place between the heroic champions of reason and liberty, and the slavish adherents of feudal and arbitrary systems of government. It is to be regretted, that some compromise cannot be entered into. The questions at issue are before the world, and are reducible to the simple proposition, *whether men are to be free, or to be slaves*; or in other words, *whether it is more glorious to be the champion of liberty, or the abettor of usurped power*. Of the issue of a contest on such points there can be little doubt in the mind, even of the most ignorant of either party; but is it not possible to rescue the world from all the intermediate miseries, and to save human nature from the disgrace of other Smithfield fires, and other appeals to the Guillotine?

We put this question solemnly to the governors of nations, and exhort them to consider, that, as they cannot resist the march of truth and reason, which in due time will render all their military

forces and all their crafty entrenchments useless; whether it would not be wiser and more honorable in them to respect the feelings of mankind, and make such timely REFORMS and AMELIORATIONS as the reason of all must prove to be as inevitable as necessary? Those who are now persecuting in France the men whom they call *regicides* would have acted more worthily, if in 1790, 91 and 92, they had set the amiable Louis XVI. a better example, and given him better council. But we do not forget the days of Coblenz, the journey to Varennes, the Letter left behind, nor the Leagues with foreign Despots, who, on all sides, invaded and threatened France, because Frenchmen were determined to be free; and therefore we do not wonder at the unhappy fate of an amiable monarch. Those, however, who goaded his judges to pass a sentence of death upon him are alone blameable! The representatives of the French people were bound to save France from the unhallowed confederacies that surrounded her; and on their heads, who so confederated, rest all the consequent and subsequent mischiefs.

The base and corrupted part of the press of England will, we fear, on this occasion, endeavour to whet the edge of Vengeance in France, and seek to give colour to the persecutions of those who have, in that country, exercised the rights of civil and religious liberty; but let it be known, that civil and religious liberty is still honored by millions of Britons, and that, notwithstanding appearances, there is no country in which its principles are better understood, and the exertions of its defenders more generally honoured.

It is unworthy of a government, which its supporters, doubtless, believe to be good, to equivocate in regard to the pledges by which it acquired its ascendancy. The pledges of Louis made at Hartwell in Feb. 1813 were sacred, and committed for ever the honour of the Bourbons. The Treaties of Fontainebleau and of Paris, committed, in like manner, the honor of all the sovereigns of Europe? How is it then that we hear of executions, and banishments, and proscriptions? Power may insolently dispense with its engagements for a season, but the page of history does more than blast violators of Treaties with infamy: it

it proves that they have seldom succeeded in their designs, that the common sense of mankind has ultimately declared against them, and that they have generally been forced to atone to that justice which they had outraged. Is it to support such proceedings—to uphold popery, the jesuits, the inquisition, and the Bourbons, that we are called upon to sustain a large military establishment, and endure the income and other war taxes?

These observations are wrung from us by the recent conduct of the infuriated emigrants, who compose the French parliament, and who have drawn up, in letters of blood, and passed the following proscriptive law, which they call an Amnesty! The King (good soul) was unable to resist the voice of his parliament; and thus all the previous pledges on which the allies and the counter-revolution depended for success, have been unceremoniously revoked! We once thought highly of the mild virtues of this Bourbon, and we still hope that he is only misled for a season by some of those unprincipled knaves, who, as ministers, or servants of the household, always poison the ears and harden the hearts of princes.

Art. 1. A full and entire amnesty is granted to all those who directly or indirectly took part in the rebellion and usurpation of Napoleon Bonaparte, saving the following exceptions.

2. The Ordinance of the 24th July shall continue to be executed with regard to the persons comprised in the 1st Article of that Ordinance.

3. The King may, within the space of two months, dating from the promulgation of the present law, remove from France such of the individuals included in Article 2 of the said Ordinance, as he shall maintain thereon, and who have not been brought to trial; and in that case the said persons shall leave France within the period prescribed to them, and shall not return without the express permission of his Majesty. The whole under the pain of transportation.

3. The King may likewise deprive them of all property and pensions which may have been granted to them on gratuitous titles.

4. The ascendants and descendants of Napoleon Bonaparte, his uncles and aunts, his nephews and nieces, his brothers, their wives and descendants, his sisters, and their husbands, are excluded from the kingdom in perpetuity, and are bound to depart from it in the space of one month, under the penalties denounced by the 91st Article of the Penal Code. They cannot en-

joy any civil rights, possess any property, titles and pensions granted to them gratuitously within it; and they shall be bound to sell, within the space of six months, the property of every description that they possess by onerous title.

5. The present amnesty is not applicable to persons against whom prosecutions have been commenced, or judgments obtained, before the promulgation of the present law; the prosecutions shall be continued and the judgments executed conformably to the laws.

6. Are not comprised in the present Amnesty crimes or misdemeanors against private persons, at whatever period they may have been committed. The person guilty of them shall be prosecuted according to law.

7. Those of the Regicides, who, in despite of a clemency, almost without bounds, have voted for the Additional Act, or accepted offices or employments from the Usurper, and who, by so doing, have declared themselves irreconcilable enemies of France and of the legitimate Government, are excluded for ever from the kingdom, and are bound to leave it within one month, under the penalty inflicted by Art. 3 of the Penal Code; they shall not be capable of enjoying in it any civil right, or of possessing in it any property, titles, or pensions given to them gratuitously.

The 7th article of the above law will include Cambaceres, Carnot, Barrere, Fouché, Garat, and several others, sixteen in all.

It may not be uninteresting to record the fate of the persons improperly comprised in the 1st and 2d articles of the King of France's Ordinance of the 24th July, contrary to Wellington and Blücher's Treaty of Paris.

The 1st article contained:—Ney, Labedoyere, the two brothers Lallemand, Drouet d'Erlon, Lefebvre Desnouettes, Ameil, Brayer, Gilly, Mouton Duvernet, Grouchy, Clausel, Laborde, Debelle, Bertrand, Drouet, Cambrone, Lavalette, and Rovigo. Of these Ney and Labedoyere have been put to death, Lallemand is at Malta, Drouet d'Erlon is in France, Lefebvre and Gilly have arrived at New York, Grouchy has embarked for America, Lavalette has escaped, Debelle is in prison, Bertrand is with the Emperor, Drouet and Cambrone are upon trial, and Rovigo is at Malta.

The persons comprised in the 2d article, and ordered to quit France in two months, where Soult, Alix, Excelmans, Bassano Marbot, Felix Lepelletier, Boulay (de la Meurthe), Mehée, Feressines, Thibaudeau, Carnot, Vandamme, Lamarque (General), Lobau, Harel, Pire, Barrere, Arnault, Regnaud (de St. Jean d'Angely), Pommereuil, Arrighi (of Padua), Dejean, jun. Garrau,



Garrau, Real, Bouvier, Dumoulard, Merlin (of Douay), Durbach, Divat, Desfermont, Bory St. Vincent, Felix Desportes, Garnier-de-Saintes, Melimet, Hullin, Cloys, Courtin, Forbin-Janson, the elder son, and Le Lorque Dideville.—Sault, Carnot, Vandamme, Lamarque, and others, are still in France; but several have been permitted to leave France. Excelmans is at Brussels; Bassano in Austria; Regnauld de St. d'Angely in the United States. Bory St. Vincent and Arrighi are in Italy.

The Count de Lavalette, having been proscribed by a decree issued contrary to the twelfth article of Wellington's Treaty of Paris, was lately brought to trial for having actively exerted himself when the French people declared for Napoleon against the Bourbons, in March last. Being condemned to suffer death, his wife, with heroic courage, exchanged cloaths with him the night before his execution, and, remaining in his place, enabled him to escape. The pending case excited the sympathy of thinking men throughout Europe; and it has since transpired, that he was aided in his departure from Paris, and in his journey to the frontiers, by some distinguished Englishmen, chiefly OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, who have, in consequence, been arrested. Among them are the famous Sir Robert Wilson, and Captains Bruce and Hutchinson.

The celebrated MARSHAL D'AVOUST, Prince D'Eckmuhl, who made the Treaty of Paris with Wellington, has been recently banished; and MARSHAL AUGEREAU, who betrayed Napoleon at Lyons in 1814, has been deprived of his rank and employments.

#### SPAIN.

We are filled with grief at reading in the London and foreign Newspapers, the details of the transactions of this country, where another Bourbon has been restored by the power and influence of the British court. Every account from Madrid contains the most afflicting details of the proscriptions, executions, and long imprisonments of the very men, who, as supporters of Wellington, but as friends of civil liberty, contributed to overturn the mild and liberal, though foreign government of Joseph Bonaparte.

The boasted *deliverance* of Spain has, in fact, we hope not in design, consisted in delivering the brave and patriotic Spaniards, bound hand and foot, over to the will and caprice of Ferdinand, who exercises the unlimited powers of an autocrat of the Russias in a country where, till this boasted *deliverance*, per-

sonal rights were respected at least by the forms of law.

Let us hope that this unhappy subject, and other similar ones, will be fully discussed and illustrated in the pending session of the British parliament.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament is to meet on the first of February, and, according to modern custom, the ministerial members are advised by their patrons, in a circular, of the nature of the business to be discussed. On this occasion, the following is the extraordinary circular said to have been sent round; by which it appears that the Income Tax is likely to be continued, in spite of the public aversion to it, for the purpose of keeping up a large military establishment to support the pretensions and system of the Bourbons in France; and that ministers consider the distresses of the country, from the weight of taxes, as imaginary, or aggravated by misrepresentation! On both subjects, we presume, the voice of the country will decide against them; and the Bath and other Societies, have grossly imposed on the public, if the evidence on the latter subject does not greatly enlarge the patriotic minorities, though one House has lost the example of a HOWARD, and the other the courage and eloquence of a WHITBREAD.

Letter from Lord Castlereagh, supplementary to the usual one, requesting their attendance on the opening of the session; from the Courier, &c.

"In reference to my circular letter of the 11th inst. I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's government has determined to submit the continuance of the Property Tax, under certain modifications, to the consideration of the House of Commons. The necessity of keeping up a very high military establishment, and the inexpediency of making any reduction of consequence in the ordnance department, which, with very considerable increased expenditures, connected with the civil list, are subjects which will be found to require a full attendance at the commencement of the session.—I have the satisfaction to add, that the present state of the agricultural interest has engaged the full attention of ministers, and they will be able to prove, to the satisfaction of the House, the gross exaggerations which have been industriously circulated on that subject. As it is intended that the session should be very short, it is hoped that all measures alluded to may be completely adjusted previous to the Easter recess.

I have the honour, &c. &c. &c.

CASTLEREAGH."

L

UNITED



## UNITED STATES.

On the 15th of December, Mr. Madison, the respected President of the United States, sent the following message, exhibiting views of policy which do honor to his administration.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate and the House of Representatives:*—I have the satisfaction of being able to communicate to you the successful termination of the war which had been commenced against the United States by the Regency of Algiers. The squadron in advance, on that service, under Commodore Decatur, lost not a moment after its arrival in the Mediterranean, in seeking the naval force of the enemy, then cruising in that sea, and succeeded in capturing two of his ships, one of them the principal ship, commanded by the Algerine Admiral. Having prepared the way by this demonstration of American skill and prowess, he hastened to the port of Algiers, where peace was promptly yielded to his victorious force. In the terms stipulated, the rights and honour of the United States were particularly consulted, by a perpetual relinquishment, on the part of the Dey, of all pretensions to tribute from them. The impressions which have been thus made, strengthened as they will have been, by subsequent transactions with the regencies of Tunis and Tripoli, by the appearance of the larger force which followed under Commodore Bainbridge, the chief in command of the expedition, and by the judicious precautionary arrangements left by him in that quarter, afford a reasonable prospect of future security, for the valuable portion of our commerce which passes within reach of the Barbary cruisers.

It is another source of satisfaction that the treaty of peace with Great Britain has been succeeded by a convention on the subject of commerce, concluded by the plenipotentiaries of the two countries. In this result a disposition is manifested on the part of that nation, corresponding with the disposition of the United States, which, it may be hoped, will be improved into liberal arrangements on other subjects, on which the parties have mutual interests, or which might endanger their future harmony. Congress will decide on the expediency of promoting such a sequel, by giving effect to the measure of confining the American navigation to American seamen; a measure which, at the same time that it might have that conciliatory tendency, would have the further advantage of increasing the independence of our navigation, and the resources of our maritime rights.

[Here the message notices that tranquillity has been established with the Indians on the west and north-west frontiers; but

admits the restlessness of some of the tribes on that of the southern.]

The execution of the act for fixing the military peace establishment, has been attended with difficulties which even now can only be overcome by legislative aid. As soon, however, as circumstances would permit, and as far as it had been practicable, consistently with the public interest, the reduction of the army has been accomplished; but the appropriations for its pay, and for other branches of the military service, having proved inadequate, the earliest attention to that subject will be necessary; and the expediency of continuing upon the peace establishment the staff officers, who have hitherto been provisionally retained, is also recommended to the consideration of Congress.

Although the embarrassments arising from the want of an uniform national currency have not been diminished since the adjournment of Congress, great satisfaction has been derived in contemplating the revival of the public credit, and the efficiency of the public resources. The receipts into the treasury from the various branches of revenue, during the nine months ending on the 30th September last, have been estimated at twelve millions and a half of dollars; the issues of treasury notes of every denomination, during the same period, amounted to 14 millions of dollars; and there was also obtained upon the loan, during the same period, a sum of nine millions of dollars, of which the sum of six millions was subscribed in money, and the sum of three millions in treasury notes. With these means, added to the sum of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million of dollars, being the balance of money in the treasury on the 1st Jan. there has been paid, between 1st Jan. and the 1st Oct. on account of the appropriations of the preceding and present year, (exclusively of the amount of the treasury notes subscribed to the loan, and the amount redeemed in payment of duties and taxes), the aggregate sum of  $33\frac{1}{2}$  millions of dollars, leaving a balance then in the treasury estimated at the sum of three millions of dollars. Independent, however, of the arrearages due for military services and supplies, it is presumed, that a further sum of five millions of dollars, including the interest on the public debt, payable on the 1st Jan. next, will be demanded at the treasury to complete the expenditure of the present year, and for which the existing ways and means will sufficiently provide.

The national debt, as it was ascertained on the 1st Oct. last, amounted to the sum of 120 millions of dollars, consisting of the unredeemed balance of the debt contracted before the late war (29 millions), the amount of the funded debt contracted in consequence of the war (64 millions), and



and the amount of the unfunded and floating debt, (including the various issues of treasury notes) 17 millions of dollars, which is in a regular course of payment. There will, probably, be some addition to the public debt, upon the liquidation of various claims which are depending; and a conciliatory disposition on the part of Congress may lead honourably and advantageously to an equitable arrangement of the militia expenses, incurred by the several states, without the previous sanction or authority of the government of the United States. But, when it is considered that the new, as well as old portion of the debt has been contracted in the assertion of the national rights and independence; and when it is recollected, that the public expenditures, not being exclusively bestowed upon subjects of a transient nature, will long be visible in the number and equipments of the American navy, in the military works for the defence of our harbours and our frontiers, and in the supply of our arsenals and magazines; the amount will bear a gratifying comparison with the objects which have been attained, as well as with the resources of the country.

The arrangement of the finances, with a view to the receipts and expenditures of a perfect peace establishment, will necessarily enter into the deliberations of Congress during the present session. It is true, that the improved condition of the public revenue will not only afford the means of maintaining the faith of the government with its creditors inviolate, and of prosecuting successfully the measures of the most liberal policy; but will also justify an immediate alleviation of burthens imposed by the necessities of the war. It is, however, essential to every modification of the finances, that the benefits of an uniform national currency should be restored to the community. The absence of the precious metals, it is believed, will be temporary; but until they can be again rendered the general medium of exchange, it devolves on the wisdom of Congress to provide a substitute, which shall equally engage the confidence, and accommodate the wants, of the citizens throughout the union. If the operation of the state banks cannot produce this result, the probable operation of a national bank will merit consideration; and, if neither of the expedients be deemed effectual, it may become necessary to ascertain the terms upon which the notes of the government (no longer required as an instrument of credit) shall be issued, upon motives of general policy, as a common medium of circulation.

[Here is recommended the completion of the works of defence on the maritime frontier—an enlargement of the military academy—and such an “organization of the militia as will most effectually render

it the safeguard of a free state.” The signal services of the navy are then noticed, and the arrangements respecting it recommended to be improved. The encouragement of national manufactures, and the making of roads and canals, are also advised; and the establishment of a common College for all the States of the Union in Columbia is suggested.]

In closing this communication, I ought not to repress a sensibility, in which you will unite, to the happy lot of our country, and to the goodness of a superintending Providence, to which we are indebted for it. Whilst other portions of mankind are labouring under the distresses of war, or struggling with adversity in other forms, the United States are in the tranquil enjoyment of prosperous and honourable peace. In reviewing the scenes through which it has been attained, we can rejoice in the proofs given, that our political institutions, founded in human rights, and framed for their preservation, are equal to the severest trials of war, as well as adapted to the ordinary periods of repose. As fruits of this experience, and of the reputation acquired by the American arms, on the land and on the water, the nation finds itself possessed of a growing respect abroad, and of a just confidence in itself, which are among the best pledges for its peaceful career.

Under other aspects of our country, the strongest features of its flourishing condition are seen, in a population rapidly increasing, on a territory as productive as it is extensive; in a general industry, and fertile ingenuity, which find their ample rewards; and in an affluent revenue, which admits a reduction of the public burthens without withdrawing the means of sustaining the public credit, of gradually discharging the public debt, of providing for the necessary defensive and precautionary establishments, and of patronising, in every authorized mode, undertakings conducive to the aggregate wealth, and individual comfort of our citizens.

It remains for the guardians of the public welfare, to persevere in that justice and good will towards other nations, which invite a return of these sentiments towards the United States; to cherish institutions which guarantee their safety, and their liberties, civil and religious; and to combine with a liberal system of foreign commerce, an improvement of the natural advantages, and a protection and extension of the independent resources of our highly favoured and happy country.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1815. JAS. MADISON.

For the Commercial Treaty, see our Commercial Report.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

We regret to hear of a defection from the public cause of one Brown, who has



carried off the patriotic fleet from Rio Janeiro, and it is feared is gone over to the despots, whose interests are happily, in other respects, on the decline in South America.

## ARABIA.

Letters from Egypt state, that Mahommed Ali, the reigning viceroy, who had undertaken an expedition against

the Wahabee Arabs, had at length terminated it with complete success. After driving them from Mecca, Medina, and the ports along the coast of the Red Sea, taking possession of their great inland capital Tarabe, &c. the strong hold on which they chiefly depended, he effected their total defeat, by pursuing them to the remotest confines of their territory.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON; *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

**A**N explosion lately took place, owing to negligence, at the gas works, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, which blew off the roof, and threw down the walls, containing three large receivers for purifying the gas, previous to its passing into the gasometers. Three persons were dreadfully scorched.

The south front of the Opera House is now nearly completed, and presents a very handsome piece of architecture, in a style somewhat similar to the west front of Drury-lane. We purpose to give a representation of it in our next.

A very numerous and respectable meeting of the Society of Schoolmasters lately took place at the Crown and Anchor Taverns. The Duke of Kent ably described the object of the institution, and impressively enforced the duty of all orders to promote its success. The Lord Mayor also pledged himself to support the institution, and recommend it to the notice of the Corporation.

Much distress prevails at present in Spitalfields, owing to the stagnation of the silk-trade.

## MARRIED.

The Rev. John Kerby, of Mayfield, to Miss Louisa Murdoch, of Portland-place.

James Flower, esq. of Bedford-square, to Mary Jane, daughter of Sir Walter Stirling, bart. M.P. for St. Ives.

Joseph Hockley, jun. esq. of Guildford, to Miss Anne Taylor, of Richmond.

Lancelot Shadwell, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Frances Locke.

John Radley, esq. of Winchmore-hill, to Miss Elizabeth Williams, of Pen-y-bont, of Merionethshire.

George Wood, esq. of Hadley-common, to Miss Mary Ann Mackenzie, of New Lodge, South Mimms.

John Aubin, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of Portland-place.

The Rev. Edward Smedley, jun. of the Sanctuary, Westminster, to Miss Mary Hume, of Wandsworth-common.

The Rev. Edward Cockayne Frith, to Miss Margaretta Annetriding, of Staple Aston.

Mr. Robert Cooke, of Duke-street,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Miss Sarah Vine, of Barham-house, Hoathly.

Frederick Stuart Trench, esq. to the Hon. Miss Helena Perceval.

Mr. Francis Jones, of Brunswick-square, to Miss Charlotte Reeve.

John Watson, esq. of Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, to Miss Melville M'Murdo, of Dumfries.

Mr. Christopher H. Wearing, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Miss Augusta Galbreath, of Colebrook-row, Islington.

Walter Wilson, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Mary Ann Hodge, of Brislington.

J. J. Krug, esq. to Miss H. H. Jarvis, of Upper George-street, Bryanstone-square.

Capt. Henry Pigott, of the 82d regt. to Miss Margaret Morland.

William Taddy, esq. of Croydon, to Miss Frances Elizabeth Lewis, of Llantillion.

Mercer Ludgotter, esq. of Newington, to Miss Madia Pinhorn, of Deptford.

Thomas Cobbold, esq. of London, to the widow of M. Daw, esq. of Woodbridge.

Mr. J. Blake, of Harrow, to Miss Esther Susanna Sargeant, of Islington.

H. Burke, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss M. Apthorpe Bolton, of Greek-street, Soho.

R. Christie, esq. of Mark-lane, to Miss Sarah Bace, of Great Baddow.

The Hon. and Rev. R. Wodehouse, to Miss Emily Proctor, of Longley-park, Norfolk.

## DIED.

At Clapham, 60, Samuel Beddome, esq.

At Kennington, 70, Richard Bannister, esq.

In Percy-street, Rathbone-place, the widow of J. Leuchnan, esq.

At Brompton, the wife of John Walter, esq.

At Edmonton, 84, Kidgell Sanden, sen. esq.

In Bedford-place, Russell-square, Sir Charles Blicke.

In Carlisle-street, Soho-square, 76, Mrs. Rebecca Jackson.

In Albion-street, Surrey-road, 77, Ambrose Hall, esq.

In Somerset-street, Portman-square, Mrs. J. C. Purling.

In Jermyn-street, 70, Mrs. Cooper.

In Holborn, 29, William Simpson, esq.

At



At Harrow, *James Edmunds, esq.*  
 At Mitcham, *Mrs. John Rutter.*  
 In Tavistock-square, 22, *Miss Ellen Butler.*  
 At Pimlico, 58, *William Keale, esq.*  
 At Fulham, *J. Roe, esq.*  
 At Kensington, 80, the widow of the Rev. *Seth Thompson.*  
 On Wandsworth Common, 21, *Mr. Mathew Chalie, jun.*  
 At Kennington, 80, *George Sutherland, esq.*  
 In Great Alie-street, *Mr. Philip French.*  
 At Clapham, 82, *Peter Broadley, esq.*  
 In St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, 59, *Thomas Winder, esq.*  
 At Harrow, *James Edwards, esq.*  
 In Clement's-lane, 70, *Mr. Benjamin Everingham.*  
 In Devonshire-square, the wife of *Robert Crawford, esq.*  
 At Streatham, *John Kymer, esq.*  
 In Shoe-lane, 77, *Mr. William Keep.*  
 At Upper Clapton, 54, the wife of *Thomas Bros, esq.*  
 At Tooting, *Miss Barr.*  
 At Tottenham, 85, *Mr. Thomas Aston.*  
 At Mile End, 76, *Mrs. E. Knight.*  
 In Milbank-row, Westminster, 88, *Richard Dickinson, esq.*  
 In London, *Mr. John Chambers, of Faversham.*  
 On Denmark-hill, Camberwell, 75, *Mrs. Elizabeth Jordan.*  
 In Curzon-street, *Mrs. Mary Salisbury.*  
 In Eaton-street, Pimlico, 83, *James Eaton, esq.*  
 In Rufford's-row, Islington, 57, *Mr. Edward Robinson.*  
 In Kent-road, 29, *Mr. E. Derby Lewis.*  
 At Hampstead, at an advanced age, the *Dowager Marchioness of Waterford.*  
 At Park-house, Hayes, the *Hon. Mr. Justice Heath*, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He was in point of service, the father of the Bench, all his brethren having taken their seats subsequent to him. He was esteemed the best black-letter man of these times, deeply learned, and of the most solid and fixed principles. He was justly ranked among those few men, whom no power nor persuasion could divert into a relaxation from what he thought right; yet this virtue had degenerated into the vice of obstinacy in his old age, and thus begat sternness and severity.  
 At Newington, 31, *Lieut. George Somerville, R.N.*  
 At Walthamstow, the wife of *William Dillwyn, esq.*  
 In Baker-street, 49, *Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Prevost, bart.* late governor in chief and commander of the forces in the British colonies in North America.  
 In Manor-street, Kings-road, Chelsea, *Mr. Robert Smith.*  
 In Chad's-row, Battle-Bridge, 98, *Mr. Samuel Coldicote.*

In Northumberland-street, Strand, 87, *Christopher Fagan, esq.*

In Park-street, the wife of *Henry Peters, jnn. esq.*

In Upper Brooke-street, *Miss Elizabeth Vavusour.*

In Chandos-street, 25, *Mrs. John Henry Skelton.*

In London, 75, *Alan Hyde*, lord Gardner, vice-admiral of the White.

In Newmau-street, after a long illness, *J. P. Salomon, esq.* who was one of those few whose right to contend for the honour of being the greatest performer on the violin in Europe was undisputed. His "taste, refinement, and enthusiasm," to use the words of Dr. Burney, excited universal admiration, and caused his instructions to be eagerly sought after. Among his pupils, Pinto proved the extent of his master's skill, and his ability in communicating it. Unfortunately, this extraordinary young man, whose musical progress reflected so much honour upon his master, possessed qualities which are not unusually the concomitants of genius, and he perished just as he was ripening into unrivalled excellence. This country is indebted to the spirit and enterprize of Mr. Salomon, for having brought into it, at a great pecuniary risk, the most original, brilliant, and fertile musical genius that has appeared in our days—the immortal Hadyn! It was in this metropolis that he produced those great master-pieces, the twelve Symphonies written for *Salomon's Concerts*, which are, and most probably will ever continue, the standard of perfection in this species of composition; and they are acknowledged as such wherever modulated sounds are understood or felt. His discriminating judgment was not exercised in one department of music only—he brought out of obscurity and placed in their proper sphere, the unequalled vocal powers of Braham. Disinterested in his views, and anxious for the preservation and improvement of his favourite art, he was one of the early promoters and active assistants of the Philharmonic Society, the first concert of which he led with a zeal and ability that age had not abated. His classical attainments were considerable, and to these he added the more current and useful acquisition of four living languages, which he wrote and spoke with astonishing correctness and fluency. He was born at Bonn, in the Electorate of Cologne, in 1745, according to a baptismal certificate found among his papers. He was educated for the law; but, his love for music predominating over every other inclination, he was, at length, allowed to devote himself to its study, and soon became celebrated in Germany and France, not only for his performances on the violin, but for his profound knowledge of the art generally. He came to England about 1781.



At his house, Mile-End, 77, *John Charrington, esq.* and five days after, 68, *Mrs. Katharine Charrington*, his wife. Mr. C. was born at Aldenham, in Hertfordshire, of which place his father, the Rev. Nicholas Charrington, was rector. At an early age he was placed in the brewery of Messrs. Hale, near Islington; and, having acquired, during a faithful apprenticeship, a competent knowledge of business, he entered into partnership with two gentlemen then conducting a similar concern at Bethnal-Green, but which was afterwards removed to Mile-End, its present situation. When Mr. C. joined this firm, the concern languished, and had but little public encouragement; but his energy, regular business—habits, integrity, and knowledge, gave it strength and order, enabled it to hold competition with its rivals, and finally fixed it in its present high reputation. The effect was the natural consequence of the cause; and such as industry, good faith, and common sense may generally accomplish. Mr. Charrington, indeed, made no extraordinary pretensions to literature and science, which, however valuable, and often the parents of many virtues, are sometimes unaccompanied by that prudence, the absence of which impairs, if it does not even nullify the effect of other virtues. Soon after he went into business, Mr. Charrington married Miss Finch, of Slys-House, in Hertfordshire, who brought him not only a handsome fortune, but the yet more desirable blessings of good temper, prudence of conduct, and constant love. With this lady he lived in conjugal happiness for the long period of forty-six years; and by a rare coincidence, they have terminated their mortal existence within a few days of each other: they were lovely in their conduct through life, and have not been divided in death.—Mr. Charrington's exertions in business were crowned by public favour; he reaped a plentiful harvest—a fortune honourably acquired, hospitably enjoyed, and liberally dispensed. The poor gathered more than the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table; they benefited by many munificent, yet unostentatious acts of bounty; the widow and orphan were cheered in their day of solitude and privation; and the circle of friendship was gladdened by the offices of a sincere, steady, and generous friend. The law of benevolence and kindness was deeply written on the hearts of both the deceased; it became the guide of their life and regular system of their conduct: its influence was apparent not only in the more obvious and broader lines of duty, but also in those more delicate shades which are too often disregarded by others. They were not kind solely to the wants of the poor, but evinced delicacy towards the feelings of every one:

no rude or illiberal attack on the sensibilities of others while present, no poisoned whisper or dark insinuation affecting their character when absent, were indulged in, in order to afford mirth to the aggressor or affliction to the person thus injured. In this respect their example is peculiarly worthy of imitation.

[*Dr. Joshua Toulmin* was born in London, on the 11th of May, 1740. How much he owed to the care bestowed on him by his parents, his own testimony will best express. Amidst a thousand blessings, for which, in future life, he acknowledged his obligation to bow with gratitude before the Father of mercies, he deemed this, in a manner, the first and greatest, that in youthful years he felt the power, and by the gracious disposals of Heaven, was led to obey, the sacred dictates of religion. He was sent for his classical education to St. Paul's school. After he had enjoyed, during seven years, the instructions of its able masters, he removed to the dissenting academy, then under the charge of Dr. David Jennings and Dr. Samuel Morton Savage; the latter of whom was his relation. In this seminary he passed the usual term of a probationer for the ministry among protestant non-conformists. Mr. Toulmin's first settlement as a minister was at Colyton, in Devonshire. In the year 1764 he entered into the matrimonial connection with Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Smith, of Taunton, the offspring of which marriage were twelve children, of whom only five survive. While at Colyton, he became a decided advocate for adult baptism, as opposed to that of infants, and for the administration of the rite by immersion. This change in his opinion and practice, was produced by reading and reflection; nor, at any subsequent period of his life, did he see cause to be dissatisfied with it; though his sentiments on points of doctrine and discipline were professed with exemplary moderation towards those from whom he differed. In March 1765, he removed to Taunton; where he succeeded the Rev. Richard Harrison, in the pastorship of a society of Baptists, whose worship is addressed to the one God and Father of all, in the name of Jesus Christ, and whose communion is open to Christians with whom they do not agree on the questions concerning the mode and the subjects of baptism. In this relation he passed nearly thirty-nine years. Here, also, he engaged for some time in the honourable office of a teacher of youth. As early as the year 1769, he received the degree of Master of Arts from the Baptist College of Rhode Island and Providence, in New England; and in 1794 he was honoured with a diploma of Doctor in Divinity, by Harvard College, in Cambridge, within the same State. Nearly the last twelve



twelve years of his life were spent at Birmingham, whither he removed, in January 1804, as one of the pastors of the congregation of the new meeting-house. Though he had previously declined to accept invitations from Gloucester and Great Yarmouth; and though, on one at least of these occasions, he had yielded to the importunity of the inhabitants of Taunton, who entreated him to continue his various benevolent services among them; yet the hope of extended usefulness and increasing comfort now overcame every other consideration. In his new situation, his sphere of action was much enlarged, and his happiness augmented. At Birmingham, as in the scenes of his former residence and ministry, he secured the cordial love of those who were blessed with his instructions and society, and the esteem and good will of men of different denominations in religion. In that town, moreover, he exercised his accustomed diligence in advancing, both by his public discourses and his pen, what he regarded as the cause of Christian truth, liberty, and virtue. At length, in the fullness of years, and with a larger share of solid reputation than is the lot of most men in the same profession, while they are yet living, he paid the debt of nature July 23d, 1816. Having begun to experience some of the infirmities of age, he had signified his intention of resigning his pastoral charge at the termination of the year. But, though the dissolution of the happy relations which it involved was unexpectedly and painfully hastened, he had been assured, in a manner exceedingly gratifying to his feelings, of the very high place he held in the esteem and affection of his friends. At the beginning of June, he returned from a long visit in London; and his health apparently was more vigorous than usual. His journey to the metropolis had been undertaken, partly with the view of making further preparations for a History of the Protestant Dissenters, a volume of which he published in the course of the last year. He felt, at the same time, a strong desire to attend the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the objects and regulations of which he heartily approved, and in the success of which he uniformly expressed a lively interest. In consequence also of his being in London at that season of the year, he embraced the opportunity of witnessing and gratifying the anniversary meetings of some other religious bodies of which he was a member. From his several interviews with his friends in public and in private, he derived the exquisite satisfaction which a mind particularly susceptible of kind and social affections never fails, on such occasions, to receive. It is probable, however, that his exertions in walking to widely distant parts of the capital, were disproportioned to his years and frame, and contri-

buted to impair his strength. Similar exertions, he thought himself called to make, yet more recently, for the purpose of aiding and soothing some of his near relations in their affliction. Nevertheless, he filled his pulpit on the Lord's day before his death, and preached with his usual animation from those remarkable words, Heb. xiii. 20, 21. "Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, that great shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do his will; working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory for ever and ever! Amen!" One of the last acts of his life, was that of writing letters of condolence and of friendship. After a confinement of scarcely two days, he sunk rather rapidly and suddenly under his complaint—an affection of the lungs. When the power of speech had fled, he was observed to be engaged in mental prayer, and his looks and manner clearly signified the holy gratitude, peace, and hope, which reigned within his breast. As a writer, Dr. Toulmin has long been known to the public; his works are numerous, and may be classed under the heads of biography, history, controversy, practical religion and devotion. While they exhibit the compass of his reading in his favourite departments of study, and the ardour of his mind in the noblest of all designs, they present in the eminently pious and benevolent spirit that they breath, a distinction before which every other excellence fades away. His candour, ingenuousness, and courtesy, are not to be exceeded. He says nothing to depreciate, nothing to provoke an opponent; he does not write for victory, but is always ready to retract statements, reasonings, and opinions, which he discovers to be erroneous; and the effect of this conciliatory disposition frequently was, that his theological adversary became his personal friend. Dr. Toulmin entered on his ministerial office with those views of the unity and supremacy of God the Father, and of the derivation from him of the powers, the character, and the authority of Jesus our Saviour; which, as he himself expresses it, the continued inquiries of fifty-four years served to confirm. The subjects on which he took occasion to discourse were so appropriate, his manner of delivery so affectionate and solemn, his voice so pleasing and so deeply toned, that, while, as a preacher he engaged the warm attachment of his stated hearers, he was frequently invited to officiate on public occasions; and, as none ever took warmer pleasure in the duties of his profession, so scarcely any one has printed an equally large number of single sermons, at the request of the persons before whom they were delivered.]

[Biographical



[Biographical sketch of the late *Dr. T. Denman*, whose death we announced in our last. He was born at Bakewell, in the county of Derby, in 1733, and was the second son of a respectable apothecary in that town. His father dying in the year 1752, for some time he assisted his elder brother, who succeeded to the business; but in his 21st year he came to London, where he attended St. George's Hospital for several months, and two courses of lectures on anatomy. He then procured an appointment as surgeon's mate in the navy; and, being made surgeon in 1757, through the interest of the Dowager Duchess of Devonshire, he, after a cruize of seventeen months off the coast of Africa, was appointed to the *Edgar*, a new 60-gun ship, commanded by Captain, afterwards Adm. Drake, with whom he continued till, on the conclusion of peace in 1763, he left the navy. During nine years' service he materially improved his medical skill and knowledge, being present at most of the important naval operations of that war. On returning to his native country, he continued, as before, to pursue his professional studies in London, and attended the Lectures on Midwifery then given by Dr. Smellie; but having, in 1764, obtained a diploma from the University of Aberdeen, he endeavoured to establish himself at Winchester. This attempt proving unsuccessful, he again took up his residence in the Metropolis, where his prospects were so little flattering, that he actually made an effort to resume the situation of a surgeon in the Navy, but was unable to procure a warrant. Under these circumstances, the surgeoncy of one of the royal yachts, which he obtained through the influence of Lord John Cavendish, and the friendly recommendation of Capt. Drake, and which brought a salary of 70*l.* a year, without materially effecting his London practice, afforded an important addition to his small income. About the same period, he became more generally known by the publication of some medical tracts, and commenced those Lectures on Midwifery, in conjunction with the late Dr. Osborne, which they continued to deliver for fifteen years with great reputation. In the same year he was appointed joint Physician Man-midwife to the Middlesex Hospital. With these aids, and by a rare union of patience, industry, and frugality, with an ardent temper, and independent spirit, an honest ambition, and singular zeal in his profession, he was enabled to emerge, by slow degrees, from obscurity to the extensive practice and eminent character which he so long enjoyed. He was appointed Licentiate in Midwifery of the College of Physicians in 1783, and six years after, elected an honorary member of the Edinburgh Royal Society. Dr. Denman's progress towards the first practice was, how-

ever, the more slow, because Dr. Hunter had long been in possession of the public confidence, and because Dr. Ford was at the same time in extensive business. But when he had once reached the summit of his branch of the profession, Dr. Denman kept his station with a firmness of which there have been few examples. Most of the medical publications of Dr. Denman have been from time to time incorporated in his *Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery*; a work, with which, as well as with his *Aphorisms*, medical men in all parts of the world have long been familiar. But it may be mentioned, as illustrating a character in which soberness, caution, and a distrust of rash speculation, were joined with the utmost solicitude to promote the welfare of mankind by extending the bounds of Science, that long before Dr. Jenner's great discovery was universally recognized, Dr. Denman published, in the *Medical Journal*, several important and decisive facts in confirmation of it. He was likewise instrumental in founding a charity (which, however, did not finally succeed), for the exclusive relief of persons afflicted with cancer; and published, in 1810, a small treatise on the cure of that dreadful disease. This great object was never abandoned by him, and he flattered himself that he had lived to see it in some measure accomplished by the recent discovery of Mr. Young, whose method of treatment he personally witnessed in a variety of cases, and recommended to general notice in the *Medical Journal* of last October. He had prepared a second and enlarged edition of his own pamphlet, with the view of bringing the subject more fully before the public; but was prevented by his last illness.]

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. ROBERT HENRY JOHNSON, M.A. to the rectory of Lutterworth, and vicarage of Claybrooke.

Hon. and Rev. WILLIAM WODEHOUSE, M.A. to the rectory of Crownthorpe.

Rev. J. FRANCE, B.A. to the rectory of Brandon Parva.

Rev. T. P. SLAPP, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Old Buckenham.

Rev. JAMES STANIER CLARKE, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

Rev. FREDERICK CROKER, is appointed Master of Lavenham Free-School.

Rev. ABEL LENDON, M.A. to the rectory of Fryern Barnet.

Rev. ROBERT WALPOLE, M.A. to the united rectories of Tyvetshall St. Margaret, with Tyvetshall St. Mary, in Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. DARNELL, to a prebendaryship of Durham.

Rev. THOMAS WATTS, to the rectory of Plumpton.

Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, to the vicarage of Horton, with Woodlands Chapel, Dorset.

Hon.



Hon. and Rev. RICHARD CARLETON, clerk, B.A. stipendiary curate in the parish church of Meonstoke.

G. P. LOWTHER, clerk, B.A. stipendiary curate in the parish churches of Motiston, and Shorwell, in the Isle of Wight.

Rev. JOHN THOMAS, M. A. to the vicarage of Olleton.

Rev. R. H. WHITELOCK, to the perpetual curacy of Charlton.

Rev. P. EGERTON, to the rectory of Tarporley.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**M**UCH damage has been done within these counties, by one of the greatest floods and hurricanes ever remembered. The banks of the Tyne were inundated by the sudden thaw of immense accumulations of snow and ice; and the irresistible torrent carried away vast quantities of timber, boats, keels, hay, &c. The neighbourhood of Newcastle has suffered very serious loss.

The inhabitants of Newcastle have opened a spirited subscription, for the relief of the Protestants, in the South of France, much wanted, in spite of denials.—The Roman Catholics of Northumberland, Durham, and the North Riding of Yorkshire, have also expressed their abhorrence of this persecution in their late meeting at Newcastle. Their resolutions breathe much liberality; and it was their unanimous declaration, that religious liberty ought to be universally free, and unfettered by narrow-minded policy.

One of the Newcastle papers contains no less than fifty-five advertizements of Farms to be let in the county of Northumberland.

**Married.]** Mr. William Wilkinson, to Miss Francis Ann Blackett.—Mr. Roger Preston, of the West-gate, to Miss Euphemia Brumell.—Mr. Thomas Boag, to Miss Mary Hardy, of Denton-chare; all of Newcastle.—The Rev. George Burdon, rector of Falstone, to Miss Maria Susan Locke.—Mr. Thomas Atkinson, to Miss Sarah Hymers, both of Gateshead.—Mr. John Banns, to Miss Sarah Williamson, both of Sunderland.—Mr. Mash Smith, to Miss Ann Wailes, both of Alnwick.—Mr. John Tyzack, of the Barras Bridge, Newcastle, to Miss J. A. Anderson, of High Heaton.—Mr. Michael Robson, to Miss Donkin.—Mr. William Brown, to Miss Elizabeth Rutherford.—Mr. John Fish, to Miss Ann Gleghorn.—Mr. William Armstrong, to Miss Elizabeth Simpson.—Mr. Thomas Cloweston, to Miss Elizabeth Clark.—Mr. John Richey, to Miss Ann Pickering.—Mr. John Smith, to Miss Mary Stonehouse.—Mr. William Holburn, to Mrs. Jane Vaughan.—Mr. William Galilee, to Miss Elizabeth Armstrong; all of North Shields.—Mr. John Mason, of South Shields, to Miss M. A. Hutchinson, of Whitby.—Mr.

R. Robson, to Miss Eleanor Wheldon, both of South Shields.—Mr. Michael Johnson, of North Shields, to Miss Elizabeth Leslie, of Chirton.—Mr. Jacob How, of Malmesby, to Miss E. Lough, of Winskill.—Mr. Robert Addison, to Miss Mary Miller, both of Murton.—Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Sunderland, to Miss Susannah Givins, of Monkwearmonth-shore.—Mr. Hugh Pattinson, to Miss Phoebe Walton, both of Alston.—Mr. Joseph Lax, of Ryhope Grange, to Miss Beatrice Bell, of Newport.—Mr. George Clayton, of Coopen, to Miss Barbara Musgrave, of Claxton.

**Died.]** At Newcastle, 67, Mrs. John Drysdale, of the High Bridge.—83, Mr. Charles Stow, of Darn Crook.—67, Mrs. Mary Dawson, of St. Nicholas' churchyard.—74, Mrs. Ann Davidson, of Queenstreet.—In Lower Friar Chare, 65, Mr. Nathaniel Twizell, one of the Society of Friends.—61, Mr. William Brumwell, of the Sandhill, much respected.—49, Mr. John Grant, of the Castle-stairs.—79, in the Close, the wife of Mr. Thomas Mein.—78, Mrs. Russell.

At Durham, 71, Mrs. Elizabeth Howe.—64, the wife of Mr. William Hopper.

At Alnwick, Mr. Thomas Beal.—29, Mrs. Anne Tranton.

At Morpeth, 63, Mrs. Jacob Hudson.—94, George Midford, esq. much respected.—79, Mr. Daniel Purdy.

At South Shields, 74, Mrs. Hannah Brown.—92, Mrs. H. Moore.

At North Shields, 75, Mr. George Storey.—84, Mrs. Rebecca Aisley.—29, Mr. Robert Wheeler.—83, Mrs. Isabella Potts.—46, the wife of Mr. Anthony Hall.—68, Mr. John Hall.—95, Mrs. Ann Kirby.—74, Mr. William Bell.—51, Mrs. Rebecca Suttie.—23, Mr. Henry Davison.—25, Mr. John Young.—82, Mr. Giles Smith.—29, Mr. James McClellan.

At Sunderland, very suddenly, 36, Mr. William Mitchell, much respected.—88, Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. Canney.

At Wolsingham, Mrs. R. Shields.

At Hexham, 77, Paul Vaillant, esq.—27, Miss Ann Pruddah.—Mr. William Grey.

At Stockton, 64, the widow of the late Mr. William Robinson.

At High Buston, 74, Mr. Henry Wilkinson.—At Dinnington, 42, Mr. William Sheriton.



Sheriton.—At Warkworth, 78, Mr. Andrew Marshall.—At Whitburn, 77, Mrs. Phillips.—At Benwell-cross, 50, Mrs. Mary Collings.

At his house, near the Wind-Mill Hills, Gateshead, 43, Mr. Thomas Thompson, merchant, a useful and virtuous member of society, an excellent husband, and a tender father. There are few in that neighbourhood, who have not been entertained with his local songs, written by himself, in the pure Newcastle dialect, and sung with a playfulness and humour that transported every native auditor. His death was occasioned by an over-exertion to save his property, during the violent storm in the night, between the 29th and 30th ult. He was seen repeatedly plunging into the river, anxious to save his floating timber, ere it was swept away by the overwhelming torrent.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

These counties have been much damaged by the late floods; and the Carlisle bridges have been so materially injured, that it is apprehended the largest, which cost the county £150,000, must be rebuilt.

In no district has the depressed state of the agricultural interest been more particularly manifested, than near Carlisle; the papers of that city state, that a (Carlisle) bushel of oats (three Winchester) sold there, at the last market for 5s. 6d.

*Married.*] Mr. Richard Rigg, to Miss Mary Ann Hinde.—Mr. William Yeates, to Miss Jane Dixon; all of Carlisle.—Mr. Joseph Long, of Burghby Sands, to Miss Isabella Carson, of Carlisle.—Mr. John Milburn, to Miss Margaret Kellot.—Mr. Edward Stephenson, to Miss Watson; all of Penrith.—Mr. John Hill, of Jarriestown, to Miss Mary Little, of Brackenhill.—Mr. Thomas Tendal, of Druridge, to Miss Bowden, of Deanhouse.—At Brampton, Mr. Timothy Whitfield, to Miss Jane Carrick.—Mr. George Cunningham, of Foulden Bastle, to Miss Eliza Hogg.—Mr. Varty, of Morris, to Mrs. Dixon, of Orton.—Mr. William Gunson, to Miss Mary Mossop, both of Irton.—Mr. John Saunders, of Denton-hill, to Miss Mary Coldecoats.—Mr. Robert Atkinson, of Heversham, to Miss Alice Prickett, of Underborrow.—Mr. James Burton, to Mrs. Eleanor Furness, both of Natland.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, 29, Mrs. Frances Searrow.—70, Mr. William Mitchell.—23, Mr. Matthew Hind.—76, Mrs. Grace Caldwell, of Castle-street.—Miss Jane Mounsey.—61, Mr. Walter Scott, of Annetwell-street.—In Scotch-street, Mrs. Eleanor Huddart.—Mrs. Sarah Liddle, of Damside.—38, Mrs. Elizabeth Cartner.—53, Mr. Matthew Boak.

At Penrith, 65, Mr. John Nixon.—81, Mrs. Jane Boak.—25, Mr. Joseph Scott.—91, Mrs. Ann Strickland.—98, Mr. Fran-

cis Robson, deservedly lamented.—65, Mr. John Sanderson.

At Appleby, 84, Mr. Robert Maugham.

At Brampton, Mr. Leighton.

At Kendal, 78, Mrs. Grace Capstick.—79, Miss Margaret Garnett.

At Egremont, 100, Mr. John Guest.

At Belle Vue, 36, Mr. John Wilson.—

At Penton, 40, Mr. John Routledge.—At Broughton, 77, Mrs. Fletcher.—At Grey-stoke, 70, John Wilson, esq. greatly respected.—At Kirkland, 72, Mrs. Mary Thompson.—At Natland, 53, the Rev. Thomas Briggs.

#### YORKSHIRE.

On the 17th ult. a tremendous storm of wind took place in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, with hail-stones of an uncommon large size, and repeated claps of thunder and lightning, which lasted fifteen minutes—the thunder so loud, and the lightning so vivid, that the inhabitants were seriously alarmed. Such phenomena had never before been witnessed.

Five men, members of a committee of cloth-dressers in Leeds, were lately convicted of combining illegally to prevent a fellow-workman from following his trade, until he had paid 5l. to them for permission to work, as a punishment for having been employed in Ireland on a species of machinery, called gig-mills, to the use of which the committee objects. The man having given information to the magistrates, all the members of the committee, with their books and papers, were taken into custody, and an extensive correspondence and combination have been discovered.

The parishes of Milton, Knaresborough, and several others, have been obliged, in consequence of information laid against them, to pay the penalties, for neglecting to provide cast metal chests or bookcases, agreeably to the late Act, to keep the registers and other papers in.

*Married.*] Mr. Matthew Marshall, to Miss Chimley.—Mr. Matthew Molineaux, to Miss Mary Staniforth.—Capt. Timothy Holdroyd, to Mrs. Ramsay.—Mr. Edward Livingston, to Miss Margaret Harrison.—Mr. B. Ellerton, to Mrs. Beau; all of Hull.—Mr. Thomas Jennings, to Miss Sarah Bewley.—Mr. Richard Higgins, to Miss Ann Acomb.—Mr. George Chapman, to Miss Ann Yeates; all of Leeds.—Mr. Whitley, of Leeds, to Miss Ann Massey, of Sharson Mount.—Walter Fawkes, esq. of Farnley-hall, to the Hon. Mrs. Butler.—Mr. George Turner, of Hull, to Miss Hannah Scurr, of Halton.—John Wright Swann, esq. of Hull, to Miss Elizabeth Bradley, of Wilford.—William Harrison, esq. of Middleton Tyas, to Miss Earle, of Bolton on Swale.—Mr. Thomas Rex, of Burton Agnes, to Miss Matson, of Bridlington.—Mr. William Spencer, to Miss Mair, both of Burton Pidsea.—Mr. Henry Dring, of Bridlington,



Bridlington, to Miss Todd, of Hull.—Mr. Richard Raine, to Miss Brown, both of Whitby.—Mr. Philip Hawkins, of Ryhill, to Miss Elizabeth Stocks, of Royston.—Mr. John Patterson, of Thirsk, to Miss Mary Haythorn, of Sowerby.—Mr. Joseph Warburton, to Miss Harriet Thackeray, both of Pateley.—Mr. Woodcock, to Miss Rothwell, both of Wakefield.—Mr. Michael Calvert, jun. to Miss Fryer, both of Knaresborough.—Mr. Hemingway, of Dewsbury, to Miss Mallinson, of Birstall.—Mr. Stead, of Bradford, to Miss Ogden, of Denholme.—The Rev. Mr. Hicks, to Miss Sarah Peat, both of Doncaster.

*Died.]* At Hull, 58, John Newbald, esq.—71, Mr. John Western, much regretted.—79, Mrs. Isabella Stoney.—86, Mrs. Elizabeth Barker.—Mr. John Monkman, much respected.—60, Mr. Robert Ripley.—79, Mrs. Tamer Thompson.—Mr. David Morrison, much respected.—64, Mr. Walter Wride.—49, Mr. John Walmsley, regretted.—68, Mr. Edward Waud.—67, Mrs. Frances Phillips.

At Leeds, 75, the Rev. C. F. Triebner.—66, Mrs. Elizabeth Bagnet.—The wife of Mr. W. Gee.—Mr. Charles Holmes.—Mr. Samuel Lord.—81, Mrs. Sarah Selby.—In Providence row, greatly respected, 46, Mr. William Rushworth.—39, Mr. Samuel Mann.—Mr. Thomas Knowles, of Meadow-lane.—Mr. William Hattersley, one of the Society of Friends.

At Halifax, the relict of Mr. William Taylor.

At Pontefract, 96, the wife of Ratcliff Medley, esq.

At Bridlington, the wife of Marmaduke Prickett, esq.—69, Mr. Francis Coverley.

At Huddersfield, 69, Mr. Thomas Green.

At Wakefield, 22, Miss Elizabeth Shaw.—Mr. Joseph Orange.

At Knaresborough, 74, Mr. Byron.

At Settle, 45, Mr. Turner Hardacre, regretted.

At Beverley, 91, Mr. John Bimington.—The widow of Capt. Thomas Jones.

At Marsden, the wife of Mr. Joseph Armitage.—At Sheepscar, Davey Molyneux, esq.—At Kirkheaton, 31, Mr. William Stancliffe, deservedly lamented.—At Embsay, Mr. Thomas Hirst.—At Heath, 68, Mrs. Starke, universally respected.—At Paddock, Mr. Peter Thornton.—At Netherton, 48, Mr. James Wrigley.—At Thorp-arch, 60, Lady Clifford; so extensive were her charities, that the poor have sustained an irreparable loss.—57, Robert Birtwhistle, esq. of Craig-moor-hall, seventh son of the late John B. esq. of Skipton, in Craven, Yorkshire.

At Sandal Magna, the Rev. T. Zouch, D.D. prebendary of Durham, and rector of Seravingham. Dr. Z. was born in 1737 at Sandal, near Wakefield, and in 1757 was removed from the school at that place, to Trinity College, Cambridge.

In 1760 he was elected into one of Lord Craven's scholarships, and the year following, took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was classed as the third Wrangler. Having been chosen Fellow of his College in 1763, he was appointed Assistant Tutor, which office he discharged with extraordinary credit, though his assiduity so much impaired his health, that he was obliged to quit the University, on which his College presented him in 1770 to the rectory of Wycliffe, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. In this country retirement he continued many years, augmenting his knowledge of natural history. His botanical excursions, in a pleasant and romantic part of Yorkshire, contributed not a little to invigorate his constitution. By the death of his elder brother, the Rev. Henry Zouch, in 1795, he succeeded to an estate at Sandal, where he resided until his death. On the demise of Dr. Small, the master of Trinity College, one of the most learned Mathematicians of his age, he was requested by the vice-master and senior Fellows to deliver a Latin funeral Oration, in honour of his memory, which is said to have been much admired for the classical elegance of its language. In 1798 Mr. Pitt had an idea of appointing him to the mastership of Trinity-College, which design, however, was set aside in favour of the present Bishop of Bristol. But, in 1805, the same minister gave him the second prebend in the church of Durham, and in this year he took the degree of D.D. In 1808 the See of Carlisle was offered to Dr. Z. through the influence of the Earl of Lonsdale, but, in consequence of his advanced age and retired habits, he thought proper to decline the acceptance of it. Besides some anonymous publications and some sermons, he published in 1798, "The Good Schoolmaster, exemplified in the character of the Rev. John Clarke, M.A. formerly Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge, and successively Master of the Schools of Skipton, Beverley, and Wakefield."—He also gave the world a new edition, in 1796, of "The Lives of Dr. John Donne, Mr. Richard Hooker, Mr. George Herbert, and Dr. Robert Saunderson," originally written by Isaac Walton.

#### LANCASHIRE.

Much gloom pervades the town of Liverpool—three principal mercantile houses having failed, cotton-wool selling from fifteen to sixteen pence per pound, and wheat producing no price.

It appears that exports of manufactures and British commodities have been sent to the United States, to the amount of sixteen millions; and no returns, from unavoidable causes, have been received.

The Manchester Mails have lately been considerably impeded, and travelling rendered dangerous, by heavy falls of snow; and,



and, by the overflowing of the Irwell, much serious danger has been sustained.

The lease of the Liverpool Theatre Royal, which expires in May, 1817, has been renewed to Messrs. Lewis, Knight, and Banks, for an additional term of nine years, at the rent of 1700*l.* per annum. The tenants besides are under covenant to expend 500*l.* during the term, in the improvement of the premises, and grant, as before, 80 free admission tickets to the proprietors, which are worth at least 200*l.* a year more. The whole rent, therefore, may be estimated at 2,000*l.* a year, a sum far exceeding the rent of any other provincial theatre in Great Britain.

At the Manchester quarter-sessions, an appeal was heard on behalf of ten journeymen calico-printers, who had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, by the magistrates of Bolton, for a conspiracy. It appeared from the statement of counsel, that the prisoners were assembled at a public house at Bolton-le-Moors, as a committee of delegates, clothed with legislative powers from their fellow journeymen, when they were all taken into custody, and their papers seized by the civil power. By their books and papers it was discovered, that the combination of journeymen calico-printers had ramified its interests with shoemakers, brush-makers, cutlers, flax dressers, book-binders, weavers, &c. &c. and that the combined of these trades, throughout the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, were united in one common cause, and mutually lent assistance to each other, in order to compel a rise in wages, and prevent the employment of apprentices, &c.

*Married.*] Mr. Charles Moss, to Miss D. O. Oakley.—Mr. Morgan Williams, to Mrs. Rieley.—Mr. Rowland Hartle, to Miss Maria Keeling.—Mr. James Andrew, to Miss Ann Lees; all of Manchester.—Mr. H. Wright, of Manchester, to Miss Elizabeth Newton, of Ashton-under-lyne.—At Manchester, Thomas Bate, esq. of Stourbridge, to Miss Male, of Falkner-street, Manchester.—Mr. George Higham, to Miss Alice Bond.—Mr. John Slyth, to Miss Catharine Eccleston.—The Rev. John Fearon, to Mrs. Willacy.—Mr. Robert Roberts, to Miss Jane Roberts; all of Liverpool.—Mr. Samuel Shawcross, to Miss Watts, both of Ardwick.—Mr. Charles Eyes, of Liverpool, to Miss Robinson.—Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Liverpool, to Miss Taylor, of Ashton-under-lyne.—Mr. Mitchell, to Miss Wilkinson, both of Keighley.—Mr. John Alderson, to Miss Shaw, both of Warrington.—Mr. Richard Curtis Croughton, of St. Giles's, to Miss Esther Peel, of Bank-hall, Salford.—Mr. William Bonker, of Pendleton, to Miss Ann Jackson, of Stretford.

*Died.*] At Manchester, in Marshall-st., 20, Mr. Stephen Ives, sen.—In Turner-

street, Mr. James Woolfendale, much respected.—87, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, lamented.—In Church-street, 36, Miss Mary Haywood, greatly regretted.—62, Mr. Thomas Stevenson, of Fountain-street.—81, Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, of Great Mount-street.

At Salford, 61, Mr. William Robinson.—62, the wife of Richard Yates, esq. of the Crescent.

At Liverpool, 19, Miss Alice Duckworth, of Bevington-lodge.—26, Mr. Henry Lea, of Shaw's-brow.—63, Mr. Thomas Parr, of Christian-street.—Mr. Robert Pruddah.—In St. James-street, 44, Mr. Richard Thornton.—93, Mr. John Colvin, merchant.—77, Mrs. Jane Addison.—Mrs. Isabella Fermu, of Richmond row.—91, William Marsden, esq.

At Ulverston, 84, Mrs. Mary Chamney, one of the Society of Friends.

At Bolton, 82, Mr. William Platt.

At Rochdale, 51, Mrs. Elizabeth Percival.

At Prescot, Mr. John Harrison.

At Ormskirk, 54, Mr. John Wignall.

At Warrington, 22, Miss Mary Taylor.

At Thatto-heath, Miss Jane Haddock.

At Gorton, Mr. Robert Aveyard.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. James Arden, to Miss Mary Kinsey, both of Knutsford.—Mr. John Jeke, of Wrexham, to Miss Rawlinson, of Dudleston.—Mr. William Forshaw, of Liverpool, to Miss Lewis, of Helby.

*Died.*] At Stockport, 29, Mr. John Jameison, much respected.

At Mere-hall, Thomas Langford Brooke, esq.

At Hartford-house, 60, John Bancroft, esq.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Brown, to Miss Scroby, of Repton.—Mr. William Walstow, of Nottingham, to Miss Ann Kirkby, of Little Hallam.—Mr. John Brentnall, of Derby, to Miss Mary Ann Brentnall, of Sherratt-hall.—Mr. William Gains, to Miss Ann Wardle, of Ashborne.—Mr. J. Hall, of London, to Miss Pitman, of Derby.—Mr. John Whysall, of Marchay, to Miss Rebecca Smedley, of Shottle.—Mr. W. Rudford, of Marston, to Miss Hannah Tempest, of Burley-house.

*Died.*] At Derby, 71, Mr. Charles Smith.—41, Mr. John Mann.—36, Mrs. Ann Sidebottom.—Miss Daws.

At Chesterfield, Mr. John Brown, greatly respected.

At Somercoats, 102, Mrs. Sarah Hollingworth.—At Whaley, 104, Mrs. Martha Warener.—At Mellor, 20, Miss Mary Wild.—At Veildersley, 62, Mr. Bradley.—At Higham, Mr. Jonathan Chadwin.—At Eyam, 78, Mrs. Alice Broomhead.—At Alveston, 79, Mr. William Allestree.—At Shirley-Mill, 40, Mr. F. Mason.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.



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*Married.*] Mr. Joseph Marriott, to Miss Mary Wheatcroft.—Mr. John Birkhead, to Miss Eliza Davison.—Mr. J. Gould, to Miss Ananiah Taylor; all of Nottingham.—Mr. John Earl, of Nottingham, to Miss Ann Cragg, of Basford.—Mr. Charles Goodall, of Nottingham, to Miss Frances James, of Hockley.—Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Nottingham, to Miss Ann Smith, of Tollhouse-hill.—Mr. William Goodman, of Hangley-Mill, to Miss Mary Ann Medeper, of Nottingham.—At Cuckney, Mr. William Houghton Allen, of London, to Miss Mary Pearce, of Cuckney.—Mr. Samuel Butler, to Mrs. Ann Folds, both of Shelford.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, 74, Mrs. Hazard, of Wheeler-gate.—In Boot-lane, Mrs. Martha Plackett.—Mr. John Tebbutt.—49, Mrs. Marriott, of Red-street.—84, Mrs. Wells, of Warser-gate.—68, Mr. Michael Baguley, of Low-pavement.—71, Mr. William Hadden, of Pilcher-gate.—76, Mr. Isaac Holland.—Mrs. Dixon.

At Mansfield, 94, Mrs. Ann Bowman.

At Newark, 62, Mrs. J. Stevenson.—82, Mr. J. Wilson.—78, Mrs. Oakes.

At Bingham, Mrs. Giddings.—At Mat-tersea, 56, the Rev. Wm. Hodges, vicar.—At Over Broughton, 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Magistrates of Boston, in consequence of the depressed state of the times, have declined granting a licence to the Lincoln company of comedians.

*Married.*] Mr. Parker, to Miss Caparn, both of Lincoln.—Mr. J. Levi, of Gainsborough, to Miss E. Jones, of Lynn.—Mr. Charles Goodhall, to Miss Frances James, of Hockley.—R. H. Lamb, esq. of Brayborough-house, to Miss F. Mackeness, of Lincoln.—Capt. John Robinson, of Grimsby, to Miss Blenkin, of Catwick.—The Rev. Robert Pickering, of Louth, to Miss Jane Jefferson, of Ottringham.

*Died.*] At Gainsborough, 57, Mrs. Eliza Hunt.—100, Mrs. Ann Maw.

At Grimsby, 52, Mrs. Hastwell.

At Grantham, 67, Mr. E. Rawlinson.

At Spalding, 77, Mr. George Enderby Shepherd.

At Boston, 38, Mr. James Hellsby.—77, the Rev. M. Underhill.

At Gringley, 72, Mr. Thomas Sykes.—At Sandfield, 49, Mrs. Vawser.

## LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

*Married.*] Mr. Francis Shenton, to Miss Martha Billson.—Mr. Robert Barnes, to Miss F. Pares; all of Leicester.—John Moore, esq. of Burton Overy, to Miss Ann Woodcock, of Barkby.—Richard Gough, esq. of Odstone-hall, to Miss Sophia Cheslyn, of Langley-priory.—Mr. James Pears, to Miss Walker, of Loughborough.—Mr.

John Cunningham, to Miss Elizabeth Carter.—Mr. William Halliday, to Miss Elizabeth Frisby; all of Oakham.—Mr. Robert Turville, of Old Overton, to Miss Ann Taylor, of Oakham.—Mr. Wainwright, of Nailstone, to Miss E. Turner, of Donisthorpe.—Mr. Newbolt, of Leir, to Miss Weston, of Ullesthorpe.—Mr. J. Ward, of Rearsby, to Miss A. Stannage, of Gadesby.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Miss Ball, of Spa-  
place.—Mr. R. H. Chamberlain.—36, Mr. William Everson, jun.

At Loughborough, 20, Mr. Samuel Peck.—45, Mr. William Robinson.

At Market Harborough, Mrs. Elizabeth Driver, much respected.

At Oakham, 44, the Rev. Edward Twen-  
timan.—Mrs. Rippin.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 74, Mrs. Chap-  
man.

At Uppingham, 76, Mrs. Gibbons.—  
Suddenly, 63, Mr. Parker.—At Morcot,  
64, Mr. Stephen Laxton.—At Grooby,  
Mr. Webster.—At Medbourn, 68, Mr. J.  
Wade.—At Ayston, 88, Mr. J. Goodwin.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

The trade of Stafford is said to be at a lower ebb than it has been for half a century. Considerable defections have been experienced at the rent days in the adjacent country.

*Married.*] Francis Sacheverel Darwin, M.D. of Litchfield, to Miss J. H. Ryle, of Park-house, Macclesfield.—Mr. F. P. Spooner, to Miss Croxall, both of Litchfield.—Terrich Jones, esq. of Netherton-hall, to Miss Elizabeth Coombe, of New-castle.—Mr. William Simpson, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Sarah Blundell, of Southam.—Mr. John Glover, of Dun-stall, to Miss Sarah Hall, of Tamworth.—William Clare, esq. of Twycross, to Miss Fox, of Uttoxeter.

*Died.*] At Stafford, 46, Mr. Christopher Collins, much respected.

At Burslem, 62, Mr. John Sherwin.

At Stone, 51, Mr. Styles.

At Wolverhampton, 69, the widow of  
Mr. Richard Parkes.—Mr. Moore, sen.

At Walsall, 60, Mrs. Elizabeth Long-  
more, much respected.

At West Bromwich, 90, Mr. John  
Jaques.

At Uttoxeter, 85, Mr. T. Wright.

At Marchington, Mrs. Allen.—At Wood-  
End, Mrs. Griffin.—At Willenhall, 49,  
Mrs. Mary Ault.—At Highwood, sud-  
denly, John Smyth, M.D.—At Stow-hill-  
house, 88, the relict of Stephen Simpson,  
M.D.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] William Palmer, esq. of Lad-  
broke, to Clara, daughter of Sir Charles  
Blois, of Cuckfield-hall.—Mr. J. Cooke,  
to Miss S. Allin.—Mr. James Turner, of  
Snow-hill, to Miss Maria Pemberton, of  
Great



Great Charles-street: Mr. William Rush-ton, to Miss Mary Shale: Mr. John Man-ton, to Miss Alice Smith: Mr. Jenkins, to Miss Melissa Probin; all of Birming-ham.—William Reed, esq. of Stivichall-house, to Miss Mary Ann Willerton, of Coventry.—Mr. Edward Dyer, of Bir-mingham, to Miss Gardner, of Coventry.—Mr. John Hopkins, to Miss Jacintha Carter, both of Coventry.—Mr. William Robinson, to Miss Catherine Oswin, of Coventry.—Mr. William Ball, to Miss Ann Gould, both of Dunnington.—Mr. George Wilkinson, of Birmingham, to Miss Ann Waterhouse, of Westbar.—Mr. J. Pickard, to Miss S. Beanfoy, of Headley.—Mr. Joseph Aston, of Deritend, to Miss Mary Chambers, of Birmingham.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, deservedly re-greited, Mr. Davidson, of St. Mary's-row.—In Church-street, 88, Mrs. Wright, sen.—In Canal-street, 52, Mr. Pelham Green-wood, lamented.—60, Mrs. Bowen.—66, Mr. Thomas Baxter, much respected.—57, Mary Dutton, of St. Mary's-row.—21, Miss Elizabeth Hancock.—In Inge-street, 84, Mrs. M. Reynolds.

At Coventry, Mr. Richard Worcester.—At Coseley, 85, Mr. Joseph Maullin.—At Ashwood-house, Miss Eliza Dixon.—At Rumour-hill, 54, Walter Stubbs, esq.—At Barford, 22, Mr. Richard Fairfax, jun.—At Northfield, 52, Mr. J. White-house.—At Hurley-hall, Thomas Wellin-gton, esq.—At Alcester, 69, Mrs. Whessell.—At Salistock, 92, Mrs. Ann Harrows.

## SHROPSHIRE.

The Shrewsbury Bank of the firm of Eyton, Rock and Co. has suspended pay-ment, in consequence of the sudden death of Mr. Eyton.

*Married.*] Mr. Harris, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Clifford, of Litchfield.—Capt. T. Hamilton, of the 27th regiment of foot, to Miss Maria Elizabeth Jenkins, of Mount Pleasant.—Mr. Boughey, of Prees, to Miss Elizabeth Forgham, of Whixall.—Mr. J. Smith, of Horsehay, to Miss C. Bridgman, of Little Stretton.—Mr. William Maching, of the Eye, to Miss Nicholls, of Bridg-north.—Mr. Richard Darlington, of Whit-church, to Mrs. Walford, of Millenheath.—Mr. James Lowther Jones, to Miss Jones, of Trefnanny-hall.—Mr. A. Grove, of Aston, to Miss S. Hill, of Bridgnorth.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Miss Mary Heighway, of Castle-street.—67, Mr. G. Crump, highly esteemed.—80, Mr. Lewis Davies.—77, Mr. Edward Homes.—82, Mr. Griffith Gwynn.—67, Mrs. Stanton, deservedly lamented.—63, Mr. Joseph Parker, regretted.

At Harlescott, 70, Mr. T. Matthews.—At Westbury, greatly lamented, the wife of Mr. J. Meredith.—At Linley, T. Lacon, esq.—At Muxton, Mr. Lawrence.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

Messrs. Salisbury and Co. of the Old

Buffery Iron Works, have discovered a mode of preparing cast iron, which gives it toughness, flexibility, and elasticity,—promising valuable results to the arts.

The following is the number of pockets of hops weighed in Worcester hop market, from December 25, 1814, to December 25, 1815:—

New . . . . .	14,471
Old . . . . .	3,221

Total - - - 17,692

The quantity weighed in the preceding year was, new hops, 12,893—Old, 2,669—Total, 15,562—making a difference of 2,130 pockets in favor of the last year.

*Married.*] John Swift, esq. of London, to Miss Sarah Matilda Hodson, of Wordsley.—J. Benbow, esq. of Dunley-lodge, to Miss Carter, of Bewdley.—Mr. William Moundford, of Shelsley, to Miss Sarah Humphreys, of Birmingham.—Mr. Tho-mas Bate, banker, of Stourbridge, to Miss Male.—Capt. Dalgetty, of the 29th regt. to Miss Dordge, of Malvern.—Mr. B. C. Edwards, of Kidderminster, to Miss Eli-zabeth Glover, of Gloucester.

*Died.*] At Worcester, 59, Miss Oliver.—The wife of Mr. Henry Jones.—Mr. T. Haxley.—At Bewdley, Mr. Seagar, he was much and justly respected.

At Malvern, the Rev. John Witts, vicar of Cardington.

At Sidbury, 63, Mr. John Sherwin, very suddenly.—At Cradley, 31, Mrs. Billin-gam.—At Bengworth, Mr. Charles Booth.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Leighton Delamore Griffiths, esq. to Miss A. Barrott, of Hereford.—Mr. Watling, to Miss Nicholas, both of Leo-minster.—Mr. Kelly, to Miss Fanny Eck-ley, both of Bromard.—Mr. Thomas Lawley, of Wellington, to Miss Bridget Williams, of Dorston.

*Died.*] At Hereford, at a very advanced age, William Symonds, esq.

At Bosbury, the widow of J. Stedman, esq.—At Mawfield, 62, Mr. John Symonds.

## GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A respectable meeting was lately held at Bristol, for the purpose of taking into con-sideration the present state of the perse-cuted Protestants in France; several re-solutions were proposed, expressive of their sympathy and regret, and of their confident hopes that government would remit no exertions in favour of the suffer-ers. The meeting was composed of cler-gymen of the Establishment, Dissenting Ministers, and gentlemen of various reli-gious denominations.

A meeting of the principal inhabitants of Gloucester was lately held at the Tol-nev, to consider of the propriety of sup-porting, by a general subscription, the school just established in union with the National Society.

A gas



A gas light company is about to be established at Bristol.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Stabbins, to Miss Mary Collings, both of Bristol.—Mr. Norris, of Bristol, to Miss Elizabeth Drinkwater, of Gloucester.—Capt. Walter Davis, to Miss Esther Davies, both of Chepstow.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Robert Young, to Miss Honiatt.—Mr. G. Banton, of Bosworth, to Miss Belinda Frances Donne, of Winchcomb.—At St. George's, the Rev. John Latey, to Miss Susan Davis, of Bristol.—Mr. Lawrence, to Miss Clarke.—Mr. Ward, to Miss Draper: all of Barton-street.—Mr. Baxter, jun. of Longford-mills, to Miss Sperring, of Nailsworth.—Mr. John Smith, to Miss Mary Griffith, both of Caincross.—Mr. John Wilkins, to Miss Pride, both of Nailsworth.—Mr. John Campin, of Bredington, to Mrs. Mary Wells.—Mr. George Phipps, to Miss Bradley, both of Stow.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, 60, the wife of Mr. Hugh Taylor.—In Westgate-st. 67, Mr. Richard Burrup, universally regretted.

At Bristol, 72, Mrs. Shiercliff, of St. Augustine's Parade.—92, Mrs. S. Warner, of Bedminster causeway.—George S. Brownwell, esq.—In Wilder-street, Mr. Samuel Davis.—In Broadmead, Mr. Isaac Michael.—70, Mr. James Perry, of North-street.

At Tewkesbury, at an advanced age, Mr. Baggaley.—40, after a lingering illness, Mr. Rayer.—Miss Ellen Cox.

At Cirencester, the wife of Mr. S. Gardner.

At Wotton-Underedge, the widow of Mr. Edward Mountjoy.

At Leigh, the widow of Mr. Richard Barnes.—At Slembridge, Mr. Thomas Hathaway, sen.—At Stonehouse, 79, the widow of N. Watts, esq.—37, Mrs. Sarah Taylor.—At Upleadon, 22, Miss Letitia White.—At Baptist-mills, W. L. Naish, esq.—At Pempound-house, 78, the widow of William Dinwoody, esq.—At Llangatock, Crickhowell, 88, Edward Davies, gent.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

The whole of the property (upwards of 14,000*l.*) stolen from one of the partners of the Chipping-Norton Bank, whilst travelling by a stage-coach between Oxford and London, has been recovered; and the man who was in custody on a charge of the robbery has been discharged.

*Married.*] Mr. Richard Green, to Miss M. Colley, both of Banbury.—Mr. Harper, of Garrington, to Miss Gilkes, of Hook Norton.—Mr. Jessop, of Bicester, to Miss Sheard, of Oxford.—Mr. Edward Houl-ditch Leader, to Miss Rose, of Thame.—Mr. James Franklin, of Warborough, to Miss Jane French, of Newington.—Mr. James Rowell, of Cowley, to Mrs. An-

draws, of Oxford.—Mr. Warr, to Miss Freeman, of St. Aldate's, both of Oxford.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 49, Mr. Coggin.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Fisher, of Pembroke-st.—45, Mrs. Allum, regretted.—56, Mr. Martin Smith, of St. Giles's.—80, Mr. Henry Huggins, sen.—65, Mrs. Lyster.—Mr. John Brown.

At Woodstock, 48, the wife of Mr. John Perrins.

At Headington, 58, Mr. William Moore.—69, Mr. Walter Powell.—At Wolvercot, 18, Miss Ann Lock.—At Standlake, the wife of Mr. Richard Francia, regretted.—At Islip, the wife Mr. John Fidler.—At Charlbury, 57, Mr. William Phillips, greatly respected.

At Wood-green, 84, Mr. Elijah Waring, a member of the Society of Friends. He had passed the major part of his long life in habits of great seclusion, making books his principal companions, and the open face of nature his favourite spectacle. He possessed an uncommonly well-stored and energetic mind, and was remarkable for a lofty sense of that true honour which finds its sole origin and regulator in upright moral principles. He was constantly a benevolent friend to the numerous poor in his neighbourhood, although generally accounted parsimonious in his disposition, from rejecting some indulgences which his fortune would have rendered appropriate. Great regularity, and uniform temperance, were means of preserving his health and mental faculties, amidst the snows of age, until a short period before his death. Religion was cherished in his breast, as the noblest attainment of man—the emanation of paternal Deity, benign, as powerful, in its influences:—it introduced him to no gloomy speculations, no vain and unprofitable babblings of party zeal, or superficial fervours of imagination: but it taught him to regard an untainted conscience with watchful veneration, to contemplate the evils of mutability without dismay, and to look forward, with elevated confidence to the “eternal spring” of a renovated existence. His remains were deposited in the burial ground of the Society, at Witney, in a brick grave, which had been prepared for them, by his own orders, several years ago. Among his many charitable bequests, he has left 500*l.* to the Oxford Infirmary; 1000 guineas to 1000 poor persons in the parish, and 50*l.* to be distributed in bread and provisions on New Year's Day, for ever.

#### BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

A Petition to the Lords of the Treasury, praying them to suspend the collection of the Property Tax until the meeting of Parliament, and expressing a hope that Parliament will then adopt measures for the abolition of the assessments under Schedule



Schedule B. of that Act, has been numerously signed in the county of Berkshire.

Some men lately found an ancient stone sarcophagus, which formerly held the coffin of King Henry the First, founder of the Abbey. The end of a thigh-bone completely perished was also discovered. The sarcophagus is seven feet in length, 2 feet 6 inches wide at the head, and 2 feet at the bottom; and 7½ inches thick. It is carved round in columns, and iron rings are fixed to the sides and at each end.

*Married.*] Benjamin Price, esq. of Westbury, to Miss Eliza Dupuis, of Wendlebury.—Mr. Richard Best, of Newbury, to Miss Amelia Grantham, of Croydon.—Peter Henwood, esq. of the R. N. to Miss Baily, of Thatcham.—At Cookham, Thos. Clewson, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Forbes, of Maidenhead.

*Died.*] At Windsor, 86, Mr. Henry Emlyn, F.A.S.

At Aylesbury, the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, vicar.—Mr. Smith, much respected.

At Reading, the wife of Chas. Stock, esq.

At Oakingham, 59, the Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Bennett.

At High Wycombe, Mr. R. Meade, much regretted.

At Britwell, 41, Mr. W. Piercy, lamented.

At Weston-Underwood, 86, Mrs. Ann Tilby.

In Windsor Castle, Anne, wife of William Monsell, esq. and second daughter of the late Peter Ormerod, of Ormerod, near Bromley, in Lancashire, esq. In this lady were united all the amiable and inestimable qualities of her sex. She was virtuous and honourable in her deportment, affectionate and sincere in her friendship; humane and mild in her disposition, indulgent to her family, servants, and dependants; placid in her temper, generous and social, cheerful and hospitable in her house, and liberal in her sentiments, entertaining universal charity towards all mankind. Her well regulated and reflecting mind was unceasingly employed in some laudable pursuit; she was zealous in promoting the good of others; was the disinterested friend of youth, and anxiously endeavoured to produce their prosperity, and render them valuable members of society, in whatever rank or station they might be placed. To the call of distress she was ever prompt in affording relief; she felt and assuaged the grief of the unfortunate, comforted and alleviated the sufferings of the afflicted; and in these benign offices she was peculiarly happy, by the influence of her conciliatory manners, tranquil serenity of her countenance, soothing and impressing her consolatory advice. To her disconsolate husband and near relatives, her loss is irreparable; and, whilst they unceasingly mourn and lament

it, she will be long and deeply deplored by her numerous friends, and all who admire and appreciate real worth; and the character of one, the whole of whose life was devoted to good works. Her remains were deposited in a vault on the East or Dean's Cloisters of St. George's Chapel, where a neat marble tablet is erected to her memory. *Deneque in Celum.*

#### HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

A respectable meeting of the farmers of the county of Hertfordshire was lately held at Hertford, when they passed the following resolutions, describing the distresses under which they labour, and expressing their intentions of petitioning the Legislature for relief. "That the difficulties in which Agriculturists of every description are now involved, are of the most distressing nature, and demand the serious attention of the Landowners, and the prompt and immediate interference of the Legislature in their behalf. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the support of the Established Church by a collection of Tithe, and the entire maintenance of the poor by parochial rate (in addition to all the taxes borne by them in common with their fellow subjects) are burdens insupportable, and destructive to the agricultural interests of the country; and that by accounts presented at this meeting, it appears that industrious farmers are fast sinking under the accumulated weight of increased rents, exorbitant tithe claims, excessive taxation, and multiplied poor rates. That it appears to this meeting, that an abatement of rents, (where such rents have been advanced), a repeal of war taxes, together with calling in aid the funded and monied interests of the country towards the support of the church and the poor, are the only efficient means of relieving the agriculturists from their present perilous situation. That one more effort be made by petitioning the Legislature, for relief from burdens so insupportable, before despair shall paralyze our industry; cultivation in a great measure cease; the sources of taxation be exhausted, and the whole community involved in one common ruin."

Twelve farmers lately met at the Bell, at Hertford, to dinner, and, having drank two bottles of wine amongst the whole, they requested the host to bring in his bill. One of them explained to him, the necessity of the times would oblige them in future to dispense with wine as usual; when Mr. Denham, the landlord, having already experienced great difficulties, he fell into a state of despondency, and put a period to his existence by hanging himself.

*Married.*] Lord Viscount Downe, to Miss Louisa Maria Welstead, of Apsley.—The Rev. James Bentham, of West Bradenham, to Miss Scatchard, of Baker-street, Portman-square, London.—Mr. S. Stoddard,



Stoddard, to Miss Sarah Bridgman, of Hertford.—Mr. Robert Haycock, of Wingham, to Miss Mary Wyman, of Wadesmill.—Mr. Bedwell, of Haverhill, to Miss Mary Good, of Royston.

*Died.*] At Watford, 68, Benjamin Kent, esq.—63, Charles Kilby, M.D. universally esteemed.

At Chipping, 18, Mary Hutton, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lloyd.—At Great Barford, Miss Pedley.—At Munden Lordship, Mr. Frederick Heysham.—At Theobald's Park, 60, Mrs. Anne Hale.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The agricultural tenants of Earl Spencer, 150 in number, have presented to him at his seat at Abthorpe, an elegant silver vase, value 1330l. as a testimony of his constant attention to their general interest.

*Married.*] John Capel Rose, esq. of Cransleys, to Miss Maria Harper, of Hatley-street, Cavendish-square, London.—Mr. Benjamin Bull Goodman, to Miss Parsons, of Wapping, London.—The Rev. Edward Ellis, vicar of Chippenham, to Miss Elizabeth Russell, of Helmdon.—George Worley, esq. of Sywel, to Miss Eunice Jones, of Manor-house, Flint.—At Abthorpe, Samuel Tupman, esq. of the Navy Pay-office, to Miss Sarah Jones, of Abthorpe.—Mr. George Gregory, of Chilton, to Miss Cassandra Gibbs, of Blisworth.

*Died.*] At Northampton, the widow of the Rev. Henry White, rector of Fyfield.

At Oundle, 47, Mr. John Balderston.

At Higham-Lodge, 29, Mr. John Brown.—At Eye, 101, Mrs. Allen.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Great complaints are made among the mail-coach contractors of the falling of their business, owing to the number of opposition coaches set up since provender has become cheap. The earnings of the mail, from London to Cambridge, are said not to have been sufficient to defray half the provender consumed by the horses.

A requisition, signed by some of the most respectable proprietors and occupiers of land, has been made to the High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, to convene a County Meeting, to take into consideration the expediency of a petition to Parliament, for relief under the numerous distresses which continue to press upon the landed interest.

The subjects for the members' prizes at Cambridge this year are, for the senior Bachelors, "*Hieroglyphicorum origo et natura.*" Middle Bachelors, "*Utrum civitati plus utilitatis an incommodi afferant leges, quæ privatorum hominum sumptibus modum imponunt.*"

The subjects for Sir William Browne's three gold medals for the present year, are—For the Greek Ode: "*Napoleon in insulam Sanctæ Helenæ ablegatus.*" For the

Latin Ode. "*Statuæ, Tabulæque pictæ, Italiæ restitutæ.*"—For the Epigrams: "*Labor Ineptiarum.*"—The Hulsean prize for last year is adjudged to Charles J. Lyon, B.A. of Trinity College, for his dissertation on the following subject:—"The distinct provinces of reason and faith."

*Married.*] Mr. John Deighton, jun. to Miss Sarah Wheeler.—Mr. Charles Freeman, to Miss Sarah Pepper: all of Cambridge.—The Rev. Charles Wedge, rector of Borough Green, to Miss Harwood, of Mill Hill, Newmarket.—Mr. Charles Hustler, to Miss Sophia Chapman; both of Newmarket.—Samuel Wells, jun. esq. of Huntingdon, to Mrs. Jane Macdonough.—Mr. Bartingale, to Miss A. Harvey; both of Ely.—Mr. Coote, of Fen-Stanton, to Miss Sarah Jecks, of Wisbech.

*Died.*] At Ely, 70, the Rev. Mr. Morton. At Cambridge, 71, Mr. John Pryor.—75, Mrs. Wilson.

At Newmarket, Mr. Dennis.

At Huntingdon, 95, the widow of Jacob Hunt, esq.

At St. Ives, the wife of the Rev. Cuthbert Johnson Baines.

At Downham, Mr. Parker, a dissenting minister, while in the act of opening his shutters.—At Dullingham, 32, Mr. Henry Reynolds.

#### NORFOLK.

A meeting of land owners, barley growers, and maltsters, in Norfolk, is intended to be speedily convened, to petition Parliament to allow a drawback of the war duty of 2s. a bushel on malt exported; and against the further renewal of the said war-duty on malt.

An order for upwards of 10,000 pieces of broad whites has been received in Norwich, from the East India Company, and which has been distributed among the different manufacturers, much in the same proportion as last year.

At this inclement season, when, through the extreme depression of trade, numbers are out of employment, the Mayor of Thetford, instead of giving a feast when he came into that office, appropriated the money to the purchase of blankets and rugs, which he has given to the poor.

*Married.*] Mr. James Parkerson, to Mrs. Cunningham.—Mr. Wright, to Mrs. Rix: all of Norwich.—The Rev. Chas. Wodsworth, to Miss Jane Sayers, of Yarmouth.—Mr. S. Wells, of Norwich, to Miss Fuller, of Beckham.—Mr. Wm. Guy, to Miss Eliz. Thompson Capon.—Mr. Jos. Taylor, to Miss Sophia Calthorpe: all of Yarmouth.—Mr. William Stedman, of Thorpe, to Miss Elizabeth Cotis, of Norwich.—Robt. Fellowes, jun. esq. of Shotesham, to Miss Louisa Sheldon, of Weston.—Mr. Jackson, of South Lynn, to Miss Ward, of Castleacre.—Mr. John Clark, of Yarmouth,

N

mouth,



month, to Mrs. Browne, of South Lynn.—Mr. Thomas Gould, to Mrs. Fuller, both of Hockering.—Mr. Weston, of Kenninghall, to Miss Sparrow, of East Harling.—Mr. Bardwell, of Stradbroke, to Mrs. Sheldrick, of Norwich.

*Died.*] At Norwich, 68, Mr. Robert Wilmot, of St. Peter's Mancroft.—Mr. Brewerton.—69, Mr. Samuel Wyer, of All Saints' Green.—25, Mr. Geo. Thain.—Mrs. Walker, of St. Stephen's.—45, Mr. John Wilson, of St. Lawrence.—78, the widow of P. Burgess, esq.—Mr. Frewer, of St. Peter's Mancroft.—38, Mr. Whaites.—Mrs. Mary Brightwell.—39, Mr. James Birrell.—49, Mr. Benjamin Lake.

At Yarmouth, 71, Capt. John Boulter.

At Lynn, 64, Edmund Rolfe Elsdon, esq.—91, Mr. Robert Haycock.

At Thetford, 37, Mr. Edmund Brett, lamented.

At Swaffham, 70, Miss Masters.—At Brisley, 35, Mr. John Ward, regretted.—At Erpingham, 41, Mr. Robt. Wegg.—At Cotishall, 49, Mr. John Fiddy.—At Wereham, 58, deservedly lamented, the wife of Mr. Abraham Sewell, one of the Society of Friends.—At Tebenham, 43, the wife of Mr. Edmund Bidwell.—At Burnham, 44, Mrs. Catherine Helsham.—At Harleston, the widow of Mr. Richard Leatherdale, much respected.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. Christopher Smith, to Miss Isabella Crowe.—Edward Reeve, esq. of Higham, to Miss Ann Stutter, of Higham-hall.—Mr. Boardman, of Rayne, to Miss Hayward, of Braintree.—At Blythburgh, Mr. Pawlett, of Nottingham, to Mrs. Richardson, of Bury.—Mr. J. Fiddeman, of Stowmarket, to Miss E. Rix, of Downham Market.—Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Holton, to Miss Ann Darby, of Lowestoft.

*Died.*] At Bury, much respected, Mr. Robert Prigg.—76, Mr. Tho. Warren.—Mrs. Waller.—The wife of Mr. Richard Lockwood.

At Ipswich, Mr. Lebbon.—41, Mrs. Johnson.—Miss Roper.—96, Mrs. Beckmore.—Mr. Everett.—Mrs. Stunt.

At Beccles, 84, the widow of the Rev. A. Dawson.

At Rendlesham-rectory, the Rev. Dr. Henley, rector.

At Parham-hall, 81, Mr. Henry Kemp.—At Mendlesham, 83, Mr. Tho. Tunmer.—At Darsham, 60, much respected, Mr. Dodgson.—At Stradbroke, 43, the Rev. E. Manser.—At Tuddenham, 41, Mr. Chas. Arber.—At Botesdale, 60, Mrs. T. Clarke, lamented.

#### ESSEX.

A meeting of the proprietors of the Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation, was lately held at Chelmsford, for the purpose

of declaring a dividend; which was fixed to be 4l. per cent.

The Magistrates of Witham Division, have lately convicted several bakers, for having bread short of weight in their possession.—Amongst the unlawful ingredients found in their premises, was one jar of volatile salts, which excited some little surprise, but which, it appeared, was intended to be used in the making of biscuits, it having a tendency to make them white and light.

*Married.*] The Rev. Joseph Gray, of Chelmsford, to Miss Lucy Clarissa Ellis, of Maldon.—Mr. Watson, of Chelmsford, to Miss Mary Blanche Bird.—The Rev. Chas. Fisher, A.M. rector of Ovington-cum-Tilbury, to Fanny, daughter of the late Thomas Ruggles, esq. of Spains'-hall.—Mr. Jas. Frost, of Wivenhoe, to Miss Mary Ann Shepherd, of Colchester.—Mr. William Abbott, of Greenstead, to Miss E. Frost, of Wivenhoe.—James Morley, esq. of London, to Miss Jane Gell, of Westham.—Mr. Joseph Warmington, of London, to Miss Hannah Blyth, of Langham.

*Died.*] At Chelmsford, Mr. Wm. Collis, much respected.—71, Mr. Robt. Kelham, highly esteemed.

At Colchester, 85, Mr. J. Dunthorne.—At Mile-end, 101, Mr. Abraham Noble.

At Maldon, 41, Mr. Richard Colman.

At Manningtree, Mr. Wm. Harding.

At St. Oayth, Mr. Henry Draper.

At Walthamstow, E. Warner, esq.—18, Ann, the wife of Samuel Dobree, jun. esq.—At Marshall, the widow of Jackson Barwis, esq.—At Bradwell Juxta Mare, the wife of Mr. Robt. Willes.—At Snarcsbrook, 22, Miss Jane Wilkinson.—At Moss-hall, Beaumont, Mr. Joseph Salmon.—At Chigwell-hall, 63, Mr. Tho. Maldon.

#### KENT.

The clergy of this county have presented to the venerable Dr. Law, forty-eight years Archdeacon of Rochester, an elegant silver vase, on which is engraved an appropriate inscription, as a mark of their respect.

A society for securing the savings of the industrious poor, is established at Chatham.

*Married.*] Mr. George Boyle, to Miss Jane Craden.—Mr. Wm. Thomas, to Miss Connor.—Mr. Edward Homersham, to Miss Wiltshier: all of Canterbury.—Mr. J. W. Pilcher, to Miss Walker, both of Dover.—Edwin Stacey, esq. of Maidstone, to Miss Maria Penfold, of Loose Court.—Mr. Thomas Stone, of London, to Miss Amelia Mate, of Canterbury.—Mr. John Bayley, of Deal, to Miss Margaret How, of Folkestone.—At Barham, Mr. Hogg, to Mrs. Wetton, of Eythorne.—At Newington, Mr. John Scullard, to Miss Mary Friend.—Mr. T. C. Swift, to Miss Ford, both of Minster.—Capt. Gill, of the 35th regt. of foot



foot, to Miss Humphrey, of Cranbrook.—Mr. William Hayzelden, of Milton, to Miss Andrews, of Shorne.—At Folkestone, Mr. John Chapman Hamett, to Miss Mary Harlow Hall.—At Sandwich, Mr. George Simmons, to Miss Greey.—Mr. Thomas Hobday, to Miss Ann Lawrence, both of Ramsgate.—Mr. R. Winch, of Hawkhurst, to Miss S. Winch, of Bithersden.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, the wife of Mr. William Proctor.—57, Mrs. Susanna Smith, regretted.—91, Mrs. Adams.—22, Mrs. Sack.—Mr. Hunns.—86, Mrs. Court.—57, Miss Carter, much respected.—Mrs. Kirby.—63, Mr. J. Thomas.

At Rochester, the widow of John Naracott, esq.—The widow of Col. Manby.

At Folkestone, 54, the wife of Mr. Daniel Milton.

At Maidstone, Mr. Jas. Smyth.—The wife of Mr. William Short.—33, Mrs. Wells.

At Margate, Mr. Isaac Rowe, of Danehill.

At Sheerness, the wife of Mr. Thomas Hughes.

At Sandwich, 34, Mr. R. Smith, jun.

At Dover, 76, Tho. King, esq.

At Finglesham, 80, Mr. Wm. Scarlett.—

At Monkton, 86, Mr. Stephen Ralph.—

At Fndely, 46, Mr. Thomas Mills.—At

Goodnestone, 87, Mr. Thomas Stone.—At

Wareham, 76, Mr. John Bensted.—At

Boughton-under-Blean, 72, Elizabeth, the

wife of Andrew Snoulton, esq.—At Do-

nington, 85, Hazlewood Browning; a man

whose eccentricity has long been the theme

of conversation, as well in this as in other

counties, having for many years suffered

his beard to grow, constantly sleeping in

outhouses, and never continuing more than

a certain number of days in any one parish;

a mode of living enjoined him (as he al-

leged) by the late Lord Rokeby, in consi-

deration of which he bequeathed him a

guinea a week during his life.

#### SUSSEX.

The magistrates of Brighton lately decided that persons travelling on Sundays to places of worship, are not liable to pay turnpike-tolls. They have, also, introduced several excellent regulations respecting public houses.

The corn-trade of Chichester is unusually dull; scarcely any sales can be effected; the best wheat will not fetch more than 12l. 10s. per load, of 91lbs. to the bushel: for barley, no more than 26s. per quarter can be obtained.

*Married.*] R. W. Blencowe, esq. to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Sir Henry Poole, bart. of Hooke.—Mr. Stephen Charge, to Miss Bayly, both of Chichester.—Mr. F. Hardham, of Chichester, to Miss Neale, of Eastbourne.

*Died.*] At Chichester, Miss Challen.

At Horsham, the wife of Mr. J. Hallett.

At Newtown, Mr. Dabbs.—At Bishopstone, 85, Mrs. Hurdia.—At Rose-green, General Prescott.—At West Lavant, Mr. William Halsted.—At Hunston, Mr. James Cousens, sen.—At Binstead, Mrs. Fowler.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

The following plan, for the commutation of tithes, has been suggested by the Rev. J. WILLS, of Sopley: supposing a living to be worth 500l. per annum, let the average of the gazetted prices for every year fix the quantum to be paid in lieu of tithes; the churchwardens then to levy, by a half-yearly rate, the moiety of the living, 250l. on the occupier of all lands within the parish; but always regulating the tithe-rate on the average of gazetted prices.

Several plans are under consideration, with a view to suppress the practice of smuggling. Ten ships of war, of different small classes, are to be actively employed in this service at Portsmouth, whilst the various creeks, lakes, &c. are to be vigilantly watched by ships' boats.

The magistrates of this county lately met at Christchurch, when it was resolved that a new bridge, over the river Avon, at Southampton, should be erected.

For some weeks Southampton has been so glutted with fresh herrings, that they were sold at 1s. per bushel, for manure. Some persons are of opinion they render little or no service to the ground.

The projectors of Steam-boats are contemplating an establishment between Southampton to the Isle of Wight: no space of water is more peculiarly adapted for such boats than Portsmouth, Southampton, and the connecting coast.

*Married.*] J. R. Hughes, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Silver, of Haslar.—Mr. Jesser, to Miss Edwards, all of Romsey.—Mr. Pike, of Portsea, to Miss Abrahams.—Mr. John Simmons, to Miss Harding.—Lieut. Orr, of the 89th regt. to Miss Elizabeth Tollervey, of Lumley-mills.—The Rev. Thomas Snow, to Mrs. Maynard Farquhar, of East Stratton.—Mr. Charles Godfrey, to Miss Alice Nash, both of Romsey.

*Died.*] At Winchester, 78, Mr. George Tarrant.—Mr. Kenes.—65, the wife of Mr. Robert Hedger.—44, Capt. Butcher, of the 6th Foot.

At Southampton, 47, Charles Samuel Whinfield, esq.—The wife of Mr. Thomas Masters, sen.—James Baverstock, esq. 75, late an eminent brewer at Alton, and esteemed by all who knew him. The judicious, liberal, and instructive Tracts, which he from time to time published on the subject of Brewing, as a system, are in high estimation, as well for the matter as the manner in which they have been given to the public.—Thomas New, esq. of Orchard-place.—Mr. Beale.



At Gosport, lamented, 21, Mr. J. Stevens.—Mr. Thomas Parker.

At Hambleden, 24, Lieut. Stephen.—Mr. Curdy, of the royal navy.

At Alton, at an advanced age, the widow of Mr. F. Tombs.—At Laniston-house, Mrs. Wacktor.

At Fareham, 77, very sincerely regretted, Philip Patton, esq. admiral of the Red Squadron. This highly-esteemed officer was a lord of the admiralty when the late Lords Barham and Melville presided at that board. He is well known as being distinguished by a superior understanding, and a strong literary talent. His treatise on the "National Defence of an Insular Empire," is a work that excited considerable attention, and is still admired for the original comprehensive principles it contains, as well as for its elegant and forcible diction.—Mr. James.—At Westmeon, Mr. Pile, sen. much respected.—At Alresford, 42, Mr. Knowles.—At Bishop's Stoke, Mr. Wooldridge.—At White-nap, Mr. Joshua Withers.—At Oustelbury, 95, Mrs. Prickett.

#### WILTSHIRE.

A respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Salisbury was lately held, to consider the propriety of establishing a saving bank in that city. The Bishop of the diocese interested himself warmly in the proceedings; and a committee of management was nominated to carry it to effect.

*Married.*] The Rev. Mr. Stringer, to Miss Greenwood; both of Salisbury.—Mr. Hulbert, to Miss Mary Webb; both of Melksham.—Mr. R. Ollerton, to Miss E. Hale; both of Bradford.—Mr. Robert Webb, to Miss Buckpitt.—Mr. Gillett, to Miss Moore; all of Trowbridge.—Mr. Pine, of Bridgwater, to Miss Morris, of Trowbridge.—Mr. Charles B. Hill, of Little Somerford, to Miss Mary Smallcombe, of Sherstone.—Mr. Nathaniel Bennett, of Nailsworth, to Miss Frith, of Somerford.

*Died.*] At Malmsbury, 82, Mr. John Seale.

At Marlborough, 68, Mrs. Martin, highly esteemed.

At Devizes, Abel Filkes, esq. highly distinguished for scientific and philosophical knowledge.

At Warminster, 79, the widow of John Awdry, esq.—77, Mrs. Margaret Everett.

At Bradford, 78, Mr. John Little.

At Trowbridge, 54, Miss Edwards.

At Westbury, 51, Mr. John Gibbs.—At Highworth, universally lamented, after a short illness, Richard Marsh, M.D.—At Membury, the wife of Richard Townsend, jun. esq. greatly lamented.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

There are now no less than SIXTY-FOUR debtors in Ilchester gaol; and a

corresponding excess of debtors appears in almost every county gaol in the kingdom.

The *Taunton Courier* says "at the present price of grain no tillage land within many miles of Taunton is worth 10s. per acre! If there be districts in which parochial and other burthens are less oppressive, the occupiers will of course be enabled to sustain themselves a little better and a little longer under existing difficulties.

At the late Bath and West of England Cattle Show, C. Codrington, esq. of Dodington-Park, exhibited two sheep which excited universal admiration—one of which, fattened on hay and turnips, gained the premium of the society; it was remarkable for the smallness of its bone, and weighed as follows: carcase, 12 score 3 lbs. offal, head and hinge, 13½ lbs. blood, 8½ lbs. entrails, 18½ lbs. skin, 28½ lbs. fat, 24 lbs. making together 16 score 15½ lbs. The other sheep, bred by Mr. Day, of Northleach, weighed 16 score 4 lbs. its four quarters weighed 10 score 12 lbs. Both sheep cut six inches in fat; and they were, for beauty, size and fatness, allowed to be the finest animals ever seen. When last shorn, their fleeces weighed 30 lbs. and were sold for 2l. 10s.

The Bath Herald of the 20th ult. asserts, in proof of the present depression of landed property, and as an absolute fact, that a few years ago a gentleman purchased an estate for 40,000l., 20,000l. of which he immediately paid, and the other moiety of the purchase-money remained on mortgage; this the mortgagee some time ago called in; and, the owner of the estate not being able to remove the incumbrance, a foreclosure took place, and the estate again came to the hammer, when the whole was knocked down for no more than 20,000l. although more than 5000l. had been expended by the unfortunate mortgager.

*Married.*] Mr. William Hanham, to Miss Mary Ann Sharland:—The Rev. Joseph Hunter, to Miss Mary Hayward:—Mr. M. Pickwick, to Miss F. Cole:—Mr. Geo. Loder, to Miss M. Cook, all of Bath.

Mr. Turner, of Bath, to Miss Delpratt, of Stapleton.—Mr. William Burton, of Midsomer Norton, to Miss Hannah Pool, of Road.—William Broackes, esq. to Miss Sarah Parker, of Pawlett.—The Hon. and Rev. John Charles Maude, to Miss Mary Ceely Trevillian, of Middleney.

*Died.*] At Bath, the wife of Major Parry, R.M. — William Joshua Wendy Taylor, esq. regretted.—Mrs. Wood.—On Augustine's parade, 82, Mrs. Shiercliffe.—In Somerset-place, 85, Marcham Goolding, esq.—In the Crescent, Mrs. Ann Nicholas.—On Liston-terrace, Mrs. Newport.—In Green-park Buildings, the wife of Gen. Donkin,—89, H. Harington, M.D. alderman



man of Bath. Descended from an ancient and honourable family, who long possessed considerable influence and property in the neighbourhood, he had become identified in a manner with the town, and appeared a venerable, yet graceful antiquity, amidst its modern refinements. The mildness and suavity of his address and deportment, his gentlemanly manners, his talents, his acquirements, and a large fund of anecdotal recollections, rendered him a companion at once delightful and instructive. His name in the musical world stands deservedly high as a composer; and without being a performer on any instrument, he thoroughly understood the science of music. His productions, whether humorous or grave, whether light or sacred, from the festive catch to the sublime *Eloi*, alike display the refined taste of a connoisseur, and the powerful conception of a master. Perfectly familiar with classical literature, Dr. H. was equalled by few as a general scholar; and his Latin compositions were distinguished by their purity and elegance. Some exquisite specimens in his native tongue prove that he possessed, in no mean degree, the requisites of a poet. Dr. Harrington edited, from his family papers, the very entertaining volumes of the *Fugæ Antiquæ*. He also composed and published a Geometrical Demonstration of the Indivisibility of the Tri-Unity, under the title of "Symbolon Trisagion."

At Taunton, Mrs. Margaret Malet.—69, Sir John Lethbridge, bart. of Sandhillpark.—77, Major Abbott.

At Wells, 85, Mr. Charles Hyde, alderman of that city, and highly respected.

At Batheaston, 64, Mrs. Sarah Gardner Kemeys.—At Sherston Magna, 34, Henry Turner, M.D.—At Walcot, Mr. Angel.—53, Mr. Jenkins.—At Wyke St. Lawrence, 83, Mr. Bisdee, universally respected.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

The town of Bridport begins to feel the good effects of our restored intercourse with America. Considerable orders have been lately received there in the line of its staple—the flax and hemp manufacture.

*Married.*] The Rev. William Vaux, M.A. rector of Long and Moor Critchall, to Miss Mary Hankins Wall, of Oxford.

*Died.*] At Poole, 45, Mrs. Slade.

At Bridport, the wife of the Rev. John Saltren,

At Cranborne, Thomas Stillingfleet, esq.—Mr. Thomas Symes.

At Sturminster Newton, 83, John Talk, esq.

At Wimborne, William Castleman, esq.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

Sympathy for the sufferings of the persecuted Protestants, in the South of France,

increases in proportion as their case is enquired into. Public meetings have been held in Exeter, and attended by numerous clergymen of the establishment, dissenting ministers, and other persons, who have passed resolutions expressive of their sympathy and regret, and also of their confident hopes that the Government would remit no exertions in favour of the sufferers.

Two acres of ground have lately been marked out near Boviston-bay, at Plymouth, on the East side of the entrance to the Sound, which are to be cut into a reservoir, as a watering-place for the Royal Navy.

On the morning of the 13th ult. an alarming fire broke out nearly in the centre of the town of Moretonhampstead, which burnt with great fury, threatening the destruction of the whole town; but, by the active co-operation of all classes of the inhabitants, it was subdued, after destroying fifteen houses, besides workshops, stables, &c. and burning to death an infirm aged woman. The charity of the opulent was very manifest in providing cloathing for the sufferers, and opening a subscription for their relief.

The marbles of Devonshire are gradually rising in public estimation. Some of the specimens, which have been and are now exhibiting in London, are exceedingly beautiful.

The measure for throwing temporary scaffolding over our ships of war, building and repairing, has proved of such utility, that permanent slated roofs are about to be established; and the first is now building in the Head Dock, in Plymouth dockyard, over the Foudryant of 80 guns.

The port of Plymouth has been singularly unfortunate in its speculations; the first ship built and sent out for the West India trade, having been stranded near Calais, in the late gales. Spirited subscriptions however go on for the South Sea fishery.

The lines of vessels now lying in ordinary, extend from the town of Dock to above Saltash, being a distance of five miles.

*Married.*] James Edward Jackson Riccard, esq. of South Molton, to Miss Russell, of Crediton.—Mr. J. Turner, to Miss A. Lee, both of Honiton.—Mr. Edward Nettleton, to Miss Gordon, both of Plymouth.—Lient. William Ellison, R. N. to Miss Rebecca Kent, of Plymouth.—Lient. P. Laurence, R. N. to Miss H. Wharton, both of Plymouth dock.—Mr. James Copner, to Miss M. Coles, both of Heanton.—Mr. John Aldred, to Miss Mary Lewis, both of Barnstable.—Mr. William Searle, to Miss M. Roberts, both of Crediton.—Mr. William Cleeve, of Rudway, to Miss Bowden, of Bradninch.

Mr.



Mr. John Stripling, of Ashburton, to Miss Jane Goddridge, of Collaton.

John Sweetland, esq. late of Gibraltar, to Miss Margaret Whithall, of Lynstone.

*Died.*] At Exeter, in Bedford circus, 81, Admiral Edmund Dod, highly esteemed.—63, Mr. John Bennett.—68, Mr. John Spratt.—Mr. John Kelland, jun.—21, Mr. Richard Buxton.

At Barnstable, 81, Mr. Richard March.—Mrs. Letitia Barbor.

At Plymouth-dock, Mr. P. L. Penny.

At Tiverton, 78, the Rev. Thos. Wood.

At Torpoint, Mr. Thomas Dees.

At Exmouth, Mr. John Drewe.

At Crediton, 65, Mr. Tracey.

At Cullompton, 79, Mrs. Maria Selina Jenningham.—At Ashburton, 67, Mr. Richard Lear, sen. lamented.

At Bickington, at an advanced age, Mr. Stephen Crooker.—At Peamore, Mrs. Rowe.—At Alston, 41, the Rev. John Huxham.—At South Zeal, the widow of the Mr. Taylor.

At Plympton, after a protracted illness, William Allen Kite, esq. most sincerely regretted by his family and friends.

#### CORNWALL.

A new species of ore has recently been discovered in Cornwall, and denominated carbonate of Bismuth. Its colour, fracture, and lustre, have great resemblance to those of the minerals which the Germans call bismuth ochre, but its specific gravity is less; that of a fragment which has been examined, was only 3,0755, but it was mixed with clay.

*Married.*] Henry Cann, esq. R.N. to Miss Cecilia Bate, of Trennick.—William Pollard, esq. to Miss Joanna Grode, of Bokelley.—Mr. Charles Batt, of Trennick, to Miss Spence.—Mr. T. F. Morgan, to Miss Ross, both of Launceston.—Lieut. Dunstan, R.N. to Miss Susan Peter, of Percothian.

William Pollard, esq. of Clapper, to Miss Joannah Grose, of Bokelley.—Capt. Francis Temple, R. N. to Miss Susan Warren, of Penpool.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, 78, John Gwenap, esq.—19, Miss Charlotte Symons.

At Penzance, James Hussey, esq.

At Mousehole, 100, Mr. Thomas Johns.—At Camborne, William Harris, esq.

#### WALES.

It is an extraordinary circumstance, and honourable to the principality of Wales, that, after the very extensive and minute investigation which has been lately made, by individuals, and by a committee of the members of the House of Commons into the state of mendicancy and vagrancy in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, wherein they have reported, that at least 15,288 Irish, Scotch, Foreign, and parochial beggars, daily infest the city of

London and its vicinities, that there should not have been mentioned, in that shocking list of offenders, a single Welchman to have been found.

Two men were lately killed, and five others dreadfully burnt, by an explosion of fire-damp in Pentre Colliery, near Swansea.

*Married.*] Lieut. B. J. Loveless, R. N. to Miss Sarah Jones, of Swansea.—Mr. James Lowther Jones, to Miss Jones, of Trenafny-hall.—Capt. J. R. Carnac, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Anna Maria Richardes, of Penglais.—Mr. William Whitehouse, to Miss Sarah Roberts, both of Holywell.—Mr. Edward Green, to Miss Frances Burrall, of Swansea.

Mr. Joel Morgan, to Miss Ann Davies, both of Aberystwith.

*Died.*] At Swansea, 84, Mrs. M. Lluraoh, much respected.—76, Mrs. Oakey.—87, Mrs. Catherine Hopkins, highly esteemed.—90, Mr. Jones.

At Landaff, 77, John Williams, esq. sincerely lamented.

At Carmarthen, 74, Vaughan Horton, esq. an active and upright magistrate.

At Pwllhely, Mr. Humphrey Griffith.

At Holyhead, Helen, the wife of R. P. Western, esq.

At Penrhyn-castle, Lady Penrhyn.

At Llanfwrog, universally esteemed and respected, Edward Smart, jun. esq.—At Ystrad, 54, the wife of Thomas Leyson, esq. much regretted.—At Garth, David Davis, esq. universally esteemed.—At Plascoch, 64, the Reverend Thomas Roberts.

At Maesmawr, 81, Thomas Kinsey, esq.

At Rhayader, Mr. William Williams.

At Gwynnynog, 93, the Rev. Dr. Middleton, rector of Rotherhithe.

At Merthyr, Mrs. Lewis Lewes, of Pontmorlais, a very worthy man.

At Llwynceynfal, 101, Mrs. Catherine Jones.

At Bangor, 87, Mrs. Evans.

At Denbigh, Mrs. Fennah, universally respected.

#### SCOTLAND.

The school of Sacred Music in Edinburgh, at this time, reckons more than 250 pupils: they are taught upon the German plan, viz. by means of a large black board, on which the master writes his lessons with chalk.

*Married.*] At Arbroath, Capt. Adam Hogg, of the Bombay Infantry, to Miss Mary Duncan, late of Bengal.—Lord Balhaven, to Miss Hamilton Campbell, of Shawfield.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, 93, Lady Don.—At Dumfries, 102, Mrs. Jane Thompson.—At Kilravock-castle, Mrs. Rose.

#### IRELAND.



## IRELAND.

Preparations are making for illuminating the whole of Dublin with gas. When this is effected, it will prove a powerful aid to the Police in the prevention of crimes.

Mr. Denis Browne, one of the members for Mayo, has adopted a mode of alleviating the severe pressure of the rent on his tenantry, which is somewhat peculiar: he has not lowered his rents, but he purchases corn from his tenantry at a price higher than that which they could obtain in the market: in fact his rent is paid in corn, and he allows at the rate of 5s. for a quantity which, in Westfort, would not sell for 3s. 6d. or perhaps so much.

A ship is now building at one of the dock-yards at Belfast upon a new construction: instead of sailing upon the point of a wedge, this vessel is to move on the base of a triangle, and to be worked hydrostatically upon a new plan.

*Married.*] M. Ogle, esq. M. P. for Drogheda, to Miss Isabella Fisher, of Slane.—At Tramore, F. Popham, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Elizabeth Corke, of Drumeannon.

*Died.*] At the Observatory, Armagh, the Rev. James Hamilton, D. D. dean of Cloyne, rector of Mullabrack, and astronomer at the Observatory, founded at Armagh by Primate Robinson.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

At the Isle of Mauritius, 39, Major Clasen, R. A.

At Malta, 46, Thomas Fyers, esq. treasurer of that island.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Elizabeth, the wife of Gen. Lord Charles Henry Somerset.

At Havre de Grace, 47, John Frederick Pott, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

At Madeira, William Castleman, esq.

At Auringabad, in the East Indies, Capt. John Sykes, 9th regiment Native Infantry.

At Rome, the widow of Sir Thomas Sutton, bart. of Moseley-house, Surrey.

In Laurens district, South Carolina, at the wonderful age of 143 years, Mr. Solomon Nibet: he was a native of England, and, at 19, emigrated to America.

At New York, Robt. Fulton, esq. Mr. F. was about 34 years of age, and had been sick for ten days, of a complication of disorders, arising principally from exposure to the weather, in the pursuit of objects which were calculated to increase the national greatness. These objects were steam-vessels of war, and a safe and certain method of submarine explosion;—the first is happily so far completed in the steam-frigate, *Fulton the First*, that she may be finished by other hands;—the other, al-

though success was (as he thought) within his grasp, may, by his death, never be accomplished;—but those great improvements in steam-vessels of war, which he so confidently predicted to his friends, can never for the want of his genius, be realized. Mr. Fulton's loss is considered the greatest which the United States have sustained since the death of Gen. Hamilton, and is the only loss for which the public had no indemnity. Politicians, historians, poets, &c. are found throughout the United States, and readily succeed each other, but there is no person who will succeed to Mr. Fulton's genius as a mechanic, or be capable of prosecuting those schemes which he has left in an unfinished state. Mr. Fulton has immortalised his memory by the invention of the steam boats as they are now in use;—but that invention is considered far short of what he would have accomplished, had he lived a few years more.

At the Onondaga Castle, one of the chiefs of the Alleghanies, well known through this country as the Indian prophet. It is remarkable, the influence which this man's preaching has had upon the conduct of the six nations, (the Oneidas excepted). During the first fifty years of his life, he was remarkable only for his stupidity and drunkenness. About thirteen years ago, while lighting his pipe, he suddenly fell back upon his bunk, upon which he was then sitting, and continued in a state of insensibility for six or eight hours: his family, supposing him dead, made preparations for laying out, and, while in the act of removing him from his bunk, he revived. His first words were, "Don't be alarmed, I have seen Heaven; call the nation together that I may tell them what I have seen and heard." The nation having assembled at his house, he informed them he had seen four beautiful young men, who had been sent from Heaven by the Great Spirit, and who thus addressed him—"The Great Spirit is angry with you and all the red men, and, unless you immediately refrain from drunkenness, lying, stealing, &c. you shall never enter that beautiful place which we will now shew you." He stated that he was then conducted by these young men to the gates of Heaven, which were opened, but he was not allowed to enter; that it was more beautiful than any thing they could conceive, or he describe; and that the inhabitants appeared to be perfectly happy; that he was suffered to remain there three or four hours, and was then re-conducted by the same young men; who, on taking their leave, promised they would visit him yearly, and commanded him to inform all other Indians what he had seen and heard. He immediately visited the different tribes of Indians in the west part of the states, Oneidas excepted. They all put the most implicit



placit faith in what he told them, and revered him as a prophet. The consequence has been, that, from a wretched set of beings, they have become a cleanly, industrious, sober, and happy people. The prophet has continued, as he says, to receive regular annual visits from these heavenly messengers; immediately after this, he, in his turn, visited the different tribes. He was on one of these annual visits at the time of his decease.—It will be proper to observe, that he was called the *Peace-Prophet*, in contra-distinction to the brother *Tocumsch*, who was called the *War-Prophet*.

*M. Gehlen*, many years the editor of an excellent Journal on Chemistry, and other sciences, and himself an eminent chemist. He fell a victim to his ardent desire to promote the advancement of chemical knowledge. He was preparing, in company with his colleague, *Mr. Rahland*, some arseniated hydrogen gas: and, whilst watching for the full development of this air from its acid solution, trying at every moment to judge, from its particular smell, when that operation would be completed, he inhaled the fatal poison, which has robbed science of his valuable services.

At Naples, of a fever, the *Rev John Chetwode Eustace*, the accomplished author of "*The Classical Tour in Italy*." Few works of equal magnitude, and on a subject unconnected with the feelings or occurrences of the day, ushered into the world by no patronage, and written by a man till then known to a small circle only of friends, ever experienced so rapid a diffusion, or acquired to the author so sudden and extended reputation. His acquaintance was sought by almost all persons in this country, distinguished by rank and talents; and their expectations of pleasure and profit from his society were more than equalled by the amenity of his manners. Dignified without pride, cheerful without levity, in his intercourse with the world, he never for a moment lost sight of his sacred character or its duties, which he fulfilled without ostentatious display or affected concealment. Although his Tour

in Italy exhibits not only his extensive acquaintance with classical and polite literature, but his cultivated and refined taste, yet the spirit of Christian morality and benevolence which breathes in every page, is perhaps its most striking feature: and the same gentleness and candour are conspicuous in his controversial writings. His answer to the charge of the Bishop of Lincoln is remarkable for strong argument, and for freedom of discussion, untinged by acrimony. His acquirements as a polite scholar, and the elegance of his style, are well known to the numerous readers of his published works. His friends alone know that his poetical talents were of a higher order. He had made considerable progress in a didactic Poem on the Culture of the Youthful Mind; which diffidence alone had prevented him from finishing, but which, in the opinion of those who had seen it, and who were well qualified to judge of its merits, would have added much to his already high reputation. Amidst his other pursuits, he had deeply studied the English Constitution, and none could more warmly admire or strongly feel its excellence. His political sentiments were those of the men designated by the title of Old Whigs; equally abhorrent of the debasement of arbitrary sway, and the wild uncurbed wanderings of democratic fanaticism. Mr. Eustace, it is well known, was a member of the Romish church; but such a member, as commanded the respect, and even the affection, of persons of the most discordant religious sentiments. In June 1814, he accompanied Lord Cairington in an excursion to Paris. From the specimens of his literary talent already before the public, it is much to be regretted that he had not commenced author earlier in life: the cause of this is to be attributed partly to the native modesty of his disposition, and perhaps too to an unconsciousness of his own powers. He was likewise the author of two small anonymous publications. 1. *A Political Catechism*, adapted to the present moment, 1810, 8vo.; and 2. *The Proofs of Christianity*, 1814, 12mo.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

With this Number will be delivered, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the FORTIETH VOLUME, containing, among other interesting matter, copious Extracts from *ELPHINSTONE'S Embassy to Caubul*, *KING JAMES'S Memoirs of his Life and Times*, &c. &c. WITH INDEXES, &c.

#### ERRATA.

In the Letter, page 501, of the last Monthly Magazine, signed JUSTICE,—instead of "and the loud cries of retributive justice, on the part of the real sufferers, by the crimes, &c." read,—by the loud cries of retributive justice on the part of the real sufferers by the crimes, &c."—also striking out the two commas.—In p. 502, line 37 read "legislation" instead of "legislator."